PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,721—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 4 P.M. 1906				
24th Feb.	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL.....	6294	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA..	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL.....	6294	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA ..	7538	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL.....	6294	VICTORIA	6523
12th "	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR.	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6393
26th "	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,933	Verron	22nd Mar "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,619	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd Class Rs. 515, 3rd Class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Coglielo	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Hornby Road, No. 59.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort; or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	26 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	20 Feb.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA ...	1700	Thur.	22 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ...	2170	Frid.	23 Feb.	3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,253 tons, on or about 1st March calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,073 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

16th February, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 670	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Lova	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March "
*† AUSTRIA	R. Calledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. AQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th " "
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May "

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Ralonicic	5,331	6th March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 10th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.

A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., { The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

Has been proved to be superior to any other Spirit on the English Market.

ON THE SEA.

"Napier Major"—The longest motor-boat run—used SHELL.

SCOTTISH RELIABILITY TRIALS. 595 miles.

The most severe road Test known : lowest Petrol consumption per ton mile over whole course. Won by Arrol Johnstone 12 H. P. Car, 43·8 miles per gallon, used "Shell." I. S. Napier Esq. Driver.

FOR SPEED AND RELIABILITY.

Gordon-Bennett Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The Fastest car, "The Napier," used "Shell". W. Clifford Earp, Esq., Driver.

Bicycle Eliminating Trials, Isle of Man. The winner "Arial" Motor Bicycle used "Shell" I. Campbell, Esq., Driver.

According to the comparison of the various Spirits conducted by the Editor of the 'Motor" and reported in "The Motor" of May 23rd, 1905, the consumption of Petrol per Brake Horse Power per hour according to the average of four trials of each was shown as follows :—

Shell	Carburine	Whitaker's	Pratts	Bowleys	Carless	Motol
·089 Galls·	·094	0·99	·103	·104	·106	·107

The Motor Spirit now being imported into India by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. is the IDENTICAL spirit now being sold in England as

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

SHELL spirit is now so universally demanded that it is important all dealers should know when offering the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Spirit that they are not selling a new and unknown Petrol but the identical spirit which has won such a prominent position in England under the name of

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT;

AS ALL DEALERS DO NOT STOCK THIS SPIRIT consumers when buying should enquire what spirit is being offered them.

LOCAL AGENTS,

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
DALAL LANE, FORT OR ISMAIL HABIB, BANDER, SEWREE.

To be had also from THE LEADING DEALERS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL.

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

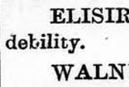
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

DEC. 1ST.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*820	450	*675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	† Sutton Hall	4500	29th Ja	12th Feb	24th Feb	3rd Mar direct
A	† City of Bombay	4500	9th Feb	23rd "	7th Mar	27th "
A	† City of Macchester	9100	20th "	1st Mar	14th "	20th "
B	† Newby Hall	7300	26th "	12th "	24th "	30th "

* Bomay direct. † Bombay via Karachi. ‡ Express service

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.

(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),

Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :—

Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nadiman Hyderabad Deccan.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says :—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

JOHN BEGG'S ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES

IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.

" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1848-1900.

" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS :

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,
147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas ; per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS :

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1906, at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Under the Distinguished Patronage and presence of

The Hon'ble. Sir LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E.

In Aid of the PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.

BY SPECIAL AND GENERAL REQUEST

will be repeated

The MUSICAL RECITAL of

RUSTAM AND SORAB

by the KABRAJI FAMILY assisted by Several talented Ladies and Gentlemen.

Tickets: Rs. 3 and 2, Admission Rs. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co. Ltd,

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E.
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL

ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT,

AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel W. H MURRAY and the Officers of H. M. Royal Scots the Band and Pipers of the Battalion will play on the occasion.

Tickets of admission First day ..... Rs. 1
Do. Second ,, ... As. 8
Soldiers in uniform half price.
To be obtained at the Gate.

Exhibitors are reminded that entries close on the 20th February.

A. M. TOD,
T. W. CUFFE,
Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.	
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0	Time.
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H. M.
	dep.	19 35	38 35
Hubli ,,	dep.	14 27	
Bangalore ,,	arr.	5 35	

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore S. M. R.	dep.	22 30	
Hubli ,,	dep.	12 50	Time.
Poona G. I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H. M.
	dep.	7 5	36 20
Bombay ,,	arr.	10 50	

Single journey / Through Fares in either direction.
First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 46-9-0.
Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0.
Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants.

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows:—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable to reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 15th January, 1906.

OUR BOOTS and SHOES stand supreme for flexibility, lightness, smartness and for Good wear hard to beat. If you have not proved them just call over, and give us a trial order. Messrs JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW
ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
AND
Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
ALWAYS IN STOCK
We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.
Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.
PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

HIRE OF LIGHTERS, &c.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for the provision of LIGHTERS, etc., to the Naval Ordnance Depot, Bombay, for 12 months ending 31st, March. 1907. will be received in my Office up to NOON, on TUESDAY, the 6th March. Forms may be obtained on application.

NORMAN ROY,
Assistant Paymaster-in-charge.
R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P. M.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"	Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"		150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"		115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"		135 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"		210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"		165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"		250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"		150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"		130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"		700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wig"	120 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room pleasa"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple"	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 43 of 1904.

BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA .....Plaintiff,
vs,
NARBADABAI wife of GOVINDJI LALJI, Rambai widow of Hirjee Jiva, the said GOVINDJI LALJI and the Advocate-General of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1904, and the Order dated 28th September, 1905, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court through Messrs. Bonnett and Company, Auctioneers, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of February, 1906, at the hour of three o'clock, Bombay time, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the Defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon, situate lying and being at 2nd Pasta Lane, Lower Colaba in the registration sub district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1 New No. E 25-16666, Old survey No. B-257 and New Survey No. 2 M-9564 standing in the name of Sir Dinsha Manockjee Petit, Bart. and Mr. Nusserwanji Manekji Petit and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 495 and Street No. 22 standing in the name of Jiva Bhoga and containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-one square yards and six-ninths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Hamraj Jetha and Kanji Hemraj, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Rowji, on or towards the South by the Road to Beach and on or towards the North by the said 2nd Pasta Lane,

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Manshershaw B. Chothia, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 57 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay—Dated this 9th day of January, 1906,

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS.

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.,

Under instructions from the B. B & C. I. Railway Company. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables, a quantity of unclaimed luggage booked parcels and other goods.

1 bales cotton damage by fire.

39 F. B. BALES COTTON.

Under instruction from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Coy. Messrs MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 19th instant at 4-30 Standard Time, at the Railway Coy's Goods Depot, Colaba near the Tramway Coy's Stables.

39 F.P. bales cotton Hansi to Colaba Invoice No 41 of 24-1-06.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p. m., Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings street No. 123-145, 2-4-6 Falkland Road.

The materials of buildings street No. 3-15 1st Pathan Street.

The materials of buildings street No. 30-32 North brook Street, at 4-15 p. m., Standard Time.

The materials of buildings street No. 32-33, 9-11, 17-19; 21 140-144 Mahomedkhan Pakhadi.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February, 1906.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

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of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.,
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO LET—BUNGALOW from 1st February, 1906, at Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. H. G. Gell. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED also NEW PIANOS SOLD at a very Moderate Cost, please give us a trial.—H. KAPS and Co., 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED English-speaking GOAN COMPOUNDER for up-country. Excellent salary for a good man. Apply with testimonials to Box 361 F. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette,"

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the two Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—seven days' issue, 1 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 2 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Jardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Cnaw, Tardeo, Bombay,

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage English Subscription Rs. 13 per year including Postage.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

INDENTS promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all kinds of British and Continental goods including:—

Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware.
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery and Stationery,
Hardware and Machinery,
Photographic and Optical Goods;
Provisions and Oilmen's Stores
etc., etc.

Commission 2½% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Original Invoices supplied.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

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(Established 1814)
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.
Cable Address: "ANNUAIRE, LONDON."

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DOUBLE POLE TENTS, ROWTEE, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Gopaldas Khushaldas Shah, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p. m, (S. T.) at their Rooms.

6 double pole tents, rowtee, spare poles, &c.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF TYPEWRITERS, ACCESSORIES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the effects of the late Mr. K. S. Paymaster consisting of:—

10 Typewriters by different makers duplicators, typewriter accessories such as types, ribbons, carbons, inks, pads, erasers, oils, brushes, rollers, springs, oilers, copy holders, dispatch box, writing tables, glass door, cupboards, chairs, hanging punkha copying press, office clock, etc.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, teapoys, sofas, cupboards chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, iron double bedstead with wire mattress iron safes, glass show cases sideboard, large double door, iron safe for office books.

2 Edison-bell Empire phonographs, and 1 disc talking machine.

1 Bijou overstrung cottage piano.

1 Large English bath tub with German silver plate inside.

At 3 p. m. S. T.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred Hansom vis-a-vis,
1 strong built dog-cart.
The property of a gentlemen—
1 English-built steel wheel rubber-tyred double C spring perch victoria by Windover.
The property of another gentleman—
1 Rubber tyred light victoria with bay waler and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dantra House (ground floor), opposite Sergeant House, opposite the Tramway Stable, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome teakwood and black-wood household furniture, drawing room, sofas and chairs, fine velvet, cabinet, marble topped tables, sideboard, dumb-waiter, bedsteads, almyrahs marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of a European gentleman.
The property is on view.

On FRIDAY the 23rd Inst at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 1st Floor of Maldar House Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, drawing-room office and bedroom furniture, sweet-toned cottage pianofortes, large brass Austrian safe, rich table ornaments, and pictures, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, handsome steel-wheel rubber tyred half C. spring landau, a pair of handsome and powerful bay Arab horses, both going in single and double harness about 14 3-4 hands and 4 1-2 years old set of double harness. Stable kit etc. the property of F. W. CHAMBERLAIN Esq. Engineer and Manager of the Bombay Gas Company proceeded to England. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Baker House Lane, Fort (2nd floor, above the bakery), at the corner of Forbes Street and opposite Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co.'s Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs cabinets sideboard dumb waiters bedstead, almyrah, marble-topped dressing and wash hand tables, clothes press jardiniere, walnut-wood semigrand piano by John Broadwood no 6-box rich table ornaments clock fish bowl matting flower pots, silk purdahs, standard stove pictures, glassware, crockery ware, best plated ware by Reid and Barton &c. the property of W. Tyler Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 19th February, 1906.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The sale of landed property at Chinchpoky advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED till 8th March next.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THISDAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Standard Time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 333—339, Jajikur Street, Mandvi, Kolbawala.

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RACE HORSES.

Under instructions from the owner who is giving up racing Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, the undermentioned valuable race horses.—

No. 1. 1 bay A H "Samsher" 6 years good maiden, winner of one race in 1904

No. 2. 1 B A H "Young Tasar" winner of two races and placed on many occasions, in alien 13 2 1-2 very promising.

No. 3, 1 B A H "Fruit" aged 13 2 3-4, very promising maiden.

No. 4. 1 G A H "Redlips," 13-3, for life winner of one race maiden.

No. 5. 1 B A H "Guiding Star," 13 2 1-2, for life winner of one race, mile on very fast, for short distance races.

No. 6. 1 Ch A H "Gold," 12 1 1-2, for life winner of one race very strong and promising.

No. 7. 1 G A H "Sadie," 12 1 1-2, for life winner of one race maiden,

No. 8, 1 G A P 11-1, 5 years,

No. 9, 1 Ch G B P "Kalsa," 11 hands, 5 years.

No. 10. 1 B A H "Shoaib" 13-5 6 years winner of one race maiden.

No. 11. 1 B B H "Black Prince" 13 2 3 4 for life maiden very fast.

All the above horses have been measured and certified by the Western India Turf Club.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DIAMOND RINGS AND VERY VALUABLE ROUND WHITE PEARLS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the estate of a deceased Parsee gentlemen—

1 gold ring set with 31 mine very white, first quality large diamond of finest water.

1 gold ring set with old mine very white, first quality large diamond of finest water.

1 string containing 91 large white first quality round pearls.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m. Standard Time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 124-142 and case No. 112 and Ward No. 6,782 Falkland Road and House No. 18 and 28 case No. 114 and 115 and Ward No. 6741, 6751 Islampura and House Nos. 1-3, 2-4, 6-8, 10-16 2-3 and case No. 276, 277, 278 280 and Ward Nos. 3315, 3332, 3313, 3314 and 3355 Old Nagapada.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 170, 172—174 175—183, 182-188 1, 2 81 and Case No. 167 and Ward No. 1049, 1050, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, and 1057, Lohar Street.

On MONDAY the 26th February, at 2 p. m., Standard Time, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apolo Bunder Morewaether Road near the Shutting Battery in the second house (the floor) the very valuable and made to order artistic design, household furniture, by Robert and others I nearly new ebonised cottage Piano in capital order rich glass and crockery ware, Best plateware by Reid and Barton and Elkington, nearly new Bagatelle small Billiard table by Army and Navy, carpenters tool cupboard by Army and Navy, rich ornaments, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, sideboard, easy chairs cloth and gold dress, algeria, marble top Dressing and wash hand tables, single and Double Iron bedsteads, carpets and Rugs China matting large drawing table and chairs cabinets, teapoys large ice-box with refrigerator, majolica, Jardinieres and rich Bronze ware.

1 double barrel gun by Army and Navy cooking utensils table and hanging lamps Bicycles steel engravings and pictures 1 combination sewing machine convertable into writing table English Silver vases.

2 real Chubb and Sons large locks with Chubb's key, Warbe figure fountain, clocks rich carpets artistic design cabinets and chiffoniers, Lady's Secretariat with drawers, 1 English Binnacle by Army and Navy and many other household furniture will be sold off to the highest bidder. The property of E G Clay Esqr.

Catalogues will be ready and the property on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW with Outhouses, Garden, and Furniture at Nasik.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Mr. J. Greenan, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th March next, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the superior two-storied substantial bungalow known as "Riverside" with furniture out houses, cook room stable, &c. It contains about 6,500 square yards of land and is well situated, and has two wells in the compound, and a large well laid out garden.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

N B.—Private offers for the property will also be received by the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th February, 1906.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors special and best at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world is buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay	Mombassa.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eiya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES A

JUST

REMINDER.

OYSTER-SUPPERS

Served up to ONE a.m. daily (Sundays till 11 p.m.)

AT

GREEN'S

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner and Supper served from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. under the personal supervision of a European Chef; rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

All meals (table d'hote and à la carte) will shortly be prepared under the supervision of a "European Chef de cuisine," late from the Hotel Metropole Brighton, England. Rates from Re. 1, and upwards.

The I. H, Co.'s European String Band plays every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

ICED MUNICH AND PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT.

TELEPHONE No. 222.

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CHOCOLATE MEDALS
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS
PETER'S CHOCOLATE
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
CAYLEY'S CHOCOLATE
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE
FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT.
CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

Telephone 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen" Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000 Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

DERMINA SOAP.

UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.

UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.

A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,

BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

STILL UNSURPASSED

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case. with Brushes Complete, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, Shaikh Memon treet; Near Zooma Mus[illegible] Bombay

HIGH COURT.—February 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)

For Judgment

420-05—Sorabji and J—Abdul Latif Haji Mahomed Jitayker vs Abdul Rehmon bin Abdul Kader Jityker and others Captain and V

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

499-00—Elgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojjar vs Arthur David Sassoon Wadia G and B

250-09—Elgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Tojjar vs Sir E E A Sassoon Baronet and others—Wadia G and B

46-04—Madhavji and K—Laiman alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Devji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co

636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponement

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V

884-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United S and W Co Pestonji R and K—M and K and M and R

852-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Himlal S

478-05—Kanga and P—Pestonji Shapurji Narielwala vs Namdeo Alias Ramna or Ramchander Khoroo Patel and others—Bicknell M and R M J and J and K S and L

250-20—D D and Sunderdas Kanjee Bhanjee vs Devrrm Keshavji In person

409-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Curseiji Byramji vs Ardeser Jivanji and another

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent decree

735-05—Payne and Co—The Holland Bombay Trading Co Limited vs Pudumsey Dam dhar a firm—Khuderao S and L

840-10—Mulla and M—Matubai vs Mathuradas Raghunath and others Craford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

357-05—Dapatary F and D—Balkrishna Sadanand Desai and others vs Bhagwantrao Dwarkanath Talpade and others—Ardeser H D and Co

803,01—K J B limoria Ayshabai widow and others vs Joosub Jan Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co

869-04—Little and Co—Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal and another vs Mowji Cullianji—Kanga and P

18-05—Wadia G and Co—Jathanand Mewaram and others vs Liladhar Prayji and others—Little and Co

400-05—Dapatary F and D—Chimnabai Alias Anandiba widow vs Narayen Amrit and another—Mulji and D (For Postponement)

10-04—Mulla and M—Jamnabai widow vs Jadhavji Mulji and others

694-04—Little and Co—Khoja Vrsabhai Luljiani others vs Jaffer Bamma and other—Thakurdas and Co—K B Mehta

227-04—Payne and Co—Vezo ra Begoum vs Muthuersiaw Bombay Homon Chothia and others—Wadia G and and Tyabji D and Co

695-01—Mansukhlal J and H—Gangabai widow and other—vs Bai Santookbhai widow—Thakurdas and D

355-05—Matubhoy J and M—Lanji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V

275-8/89 05—Tyabji D and Co—Hurcowand vs Hathidas vs Bapoo Bhaoco and others—Chitnis and M

318-10219-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R

Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT

Suit for Hearing and final disposal

Long Cause

421-05—Raghavaya and B—Monchilal widow vs Gangaba widow—Mansukhlal J and H

645-04—Balkrishna and M—Aiskabibi widow vs Ahmed Mahomed Mutava and others—Ardeser H D and Co and Little and Co

766 05—Kanga and P—Ardeser Pestonji Motafram vs J A Balfour and others—Ardeser H D and Co

839-05—Nadirshaw and P—Pandurang D arkoo vs Laxmibai

832-05—Thadardas and Co—Daya Lakhwa vs Ebrahim Esotons—Nanu H and Co

Short Testamentary suits

22-05—Mulla and M—Ganesh Keshav Atdveby vs Shridhar Bamchandra Govde—Dapatary F and D

Long Causes.

443-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Bai Lakhmibai widow vs Pai Methibai widow—Mulla and M

173-03 Edgelow G and M Mahomedi Begum and others vs Shaik Solem bin Shaib (For postponement Salam and others—Captain and V

443 05—Payne and Co—Aadeser Byramji Limboovala vs JamsetjiBurjorji Khan—M B Chettia

376 05—Malvi H ed M—Msganlal Narotamdas and an other Nawabzada others vs Nawabzada Nasarulak khan others—J P Dastur

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd Feb, 1906, on 17'28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Miscellaneous Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	400	..	870
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	..	46
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	1,900	1,170	20	3,050
Total for 5 weeks	2,300	1,570	20	3,890
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	362	381	28	801
or mile of Rs. do.	23	22	1	46
Total to corresponding date do.	1,955	1,662	40	3,667
Decrease for the week			Rs.	1
Increase to date			,,	223

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 31st January 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£17,833,333
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 10th Feb 1905 by Council Bills	£2,5987,318
	By Gold	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£8,153,951

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'GRADY—February 6, at Badnera, Berar, the wife of James R O'Grady, Judge, Small Cause Court Khamgaon, B rar, of a daughter.

SWATENHAM—February 5, at Nagpur, the wife of C C Swetenham, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHESON—REYNOLDS—February 5, at St Thomas's Church, Dehra Dun, by the Rev C W Peake, Captain George Hutcheson, I M S, eldest son of Colonel G Hutcheson, I M S (retired) late Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, U P, to Lilian, youngest daughter of W H Reynolds, Esq, F R G S, late Superintendent of Forest Surveys, Bengal.

DEATH.

BULLMORE—February 12, at Egmore, Madras, Gaston Felix Nelson, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs Charles Bullmore, aged 4 months.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee."

KEMP'S PROTUMEN.

REGD.

PURE MILK PROTEID.

PROCESS PATENTED.

Is certified by the "Lancet" to contain 93 per cent. Proteid. From the Purest fresh English Milk. It is the most nourishing substance known, is free from starch or sugar, and is easily digested producing great sustaining power. It contains more Nitrogen than any other food stuff known.

THE LONDON "LANCET" says "Protumen must possess extremely high food value. It readily peptonises and is therefore easily digestible. It is the flesh forming constituent of a natural food———a very powerful and concentrated form of nourishment."

		Rs. a.	
PROTUMEN	¼ lb. packet	0 12	each.
PROTUMEN	½ ,, ,,	1 4	,,
PROTUMEN	1 ,, ,,	2 6	,,
PROTUMEN	Corn floor	0 14	,,
PROTUMEN	Arrowroot	0 15	,,
PROTUMEN	do.	1 12	,,
PROTUMEN	Chocolate Cakes	0 12	,,
PROTUMEN	Cocoa	0 14	,,
PROTUMEN	Biscuits	0 14	,,
PROTUMEN	Wholemeal Biscuits	0 14	,,

KEMP & CO., LD.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 7 42 a.m., 9 26 p.m. Low water, 2 21 a.m., 2-10 p.m.

Bombay Races.

First Criminal Sessions.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway Company, and Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway Company, Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co's Office, 4 p.m. and 4 15 p.m. (S. T.)

B. E. S. Schools, Variety Entertainment, 9 30 p.m. (S. T.)

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4 903, the daily average being 153. The total of new patients was 635.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Oceana will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

AN EXAMINATION of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday 13th, Wednesday 14th, Thursday 15th and Friday 16th days of March 1906. The Examiners are Messrs. A. K. Olivier, Master in Equity, M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown and Madhowji Virji, Solicitor.

FATAL BICYCLE ACCIDENT.—A lad named Aratoon aged sixteen years, residing with his mother at Frere Road, had an accidental fall from his bicycle on the Carnac Road while going to School on Saturday last. The lad, however, managed to go to school but soon began to complain of pain in the head. The master sent him home in a hack victoria. On reaching home he complained of severe pain and was taken to Dr. Underwood's dispensary. The doctor on examining the lad found the case hopeless and informed the police. The lad died in about an hour, the cause of death being due to cerebral hemorrhage and concussion of brain due to the fall.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL FUND.—The following contributions towards the Parsee General Hospital Fund are acknowledged :—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 75 875-9-8; in the Chamma ceremony of Bachubai, widow of the late Mr. Hormasji B. Cama from her mother-in-law and other relatives, Rs. 100; Parsee Doctor of Khatwady, Rs. 14-0-6; Dinshaw Temulji Nariman, Rs. 100; through Mr. J. B. Spencer as below :—In memory of my late grandfather, Mr Nanabhoy B. Mistry, Rs. 25, C. C. C., Rs. 21, S. B. B, Rs. 10, W. Rs. 10, sums of and under rupees five Rs. 31, Rs. 97. In memory of the late mother Bai Meherbai Cursetji Tarachand, Rs. 50; A. Zoroastrian Rs. 35, the Zoroastrians of the Aurangabad Mills through Mr. P. M. Daver as below—A. R. C. (Rs. 1), Zoroastrians (Rs. 8) sums of and under rupees five (Rs. 6), Rs. 25, Dorab H. Patel (through "Sanj Vartaman") Rs. 10, Fakirji Edulji Banchucha in memory of late mother Bai Cooverbai, Rs. 10, a Zoroastrian lady (through Mr. H. N. Madon) Rs. 10, sums of and under Rs. 5, Rs. 14, total Rs. 76 872-10-2.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 23,50, Mr Fingh Aghat Rs. 1,533, Mr H N Mody Rs. 1,500, Mr Jamsetji Ardaher Wadia Rs. 1,000, Messrs Changsoy and Changsow, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Rs. 700; Mr. Sumarbhoy Mawjee, Rs. 500; Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Rs. 500; Mr. Ardasir B. Avasia, Rs. 350; Messrs. Merwanji and Sons, Rs. 300; Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, Rs. 251; Mr. Esmailbhoy Chandoobhoy, Rs. 250; Mr. C. B. Tata, Rs. 250; Esmailbhoy Khimji, Rs. 201; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Rs. 200; Messrs. Morarjee and Ardaseer, Rs. 200; Mr. Vithuldas Bhuvanidas, Rs. 150, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Rs. 150; Mr. Noormahomed Sonji, Rs. 125; Messrs. Ebrahim Noordin and Co., 125; H. H. Sir Ganga, dhur Rao Ganesh, alias Bala Sahib Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., (Miraj), Mr. Allarakhiabhai Shivji, Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Cama, Mr. H. C. Coorlavala, and Messrs Ra[illegible]vala and Karani each Rs. 101; Mr. Karimbhoy Noormahomed, Mr. Allimahomed Jafferbhoy, Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Haji Mahomed Bhimji, Mr. Fazal Abdulla, Mr. Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, Mr Rahimbhoy Sumarbhoy, Mr. Rustomji Pyramji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Tulsekchand and Shapurji, Messrs. Parbhudas Jeevandas and Sons, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtulla, each Rs. 100; Mr. Morlidhur Mukanjal, Rs. 72; Mr. Fazul Thavar, Mr. Henlis Shamdas, an Admirer, Mr. Jaffer Ludha, and Mr. Salembhoy Karrimji Barodavala, each 51; Mr. Abdulla Sakoorbhoy, L. G. Fraser, Ahmed R Sayani, J. A. Jaffrey, Munchersha N. Chandabhoy, H. Negindas and Co., Hormasji E. Allibless and Sons, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, each Rs. 50; B. Nicholson, Rs. 51; Mr Manockji C. Antia, Mr. Perosha Fakirji and Jehangir Bhicaji, each Rs. 35; Mr. Esmail Alladin, Mr. Abdoorahim Cassumbhoy Peradina, Mr. Fazulbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. Sabjali Rahimtulla, Mr. Hoosein Vallybhoy, Mr. Ismail Mahomed and Mr. S. D. Chapour, each Rs. 31; Lt.-Col. J. P. Barry, I.M.S., Rs. 30; Mr. Fazal Haji, Mr. Tarmahomed Ravji, Mr. Gulamhusen Dhamji, Mr. P. O. Sethna, Mr. A. S. Moos, Mr. Rustomji Edulji, Mr. Saleshamahomedbhoy Cassum Nanji, Mr. Ludhabhoy Lukhumby, Mr. Ismailbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Modinabhoy Munji, Mr. Peermahomed Allarakhia, Mr. Gulamhusen Kalyao, Mr. Megjibhoy Vully, Mr. Dawoobhoy, Jetha, Mr. Jafferbhoy Canji, Mr. Jafferbhoy Purdhan, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rustomsy, Mr. Jamahomedbhoy Somji, Mr. Munjibhoy Currim, Mr. Sympathiser, Mr. Salemahomed Sivji, Mr. Alladin Mahomed Lakhamsee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Jethavaliany, Mr. Jafferbhoy Mukei Cassum Mossa, Mr. Karmalibhoy Moolji, Mr. Shariff Cassum, Mr. Manockbhai Cassum, Sir F. Croft, Bart, Mr. Ranchodas Vurjivandas, Mr. F. N. Suttom, Mr. A. F. Davar, Mr. H. K. Nariman, Mr. J. Bhunle, Mr. M. D. Jesjibhoy, Mr. Pirashaw Hormasji Cooper, Mr. Rustumji J. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Fritchley, Sympathiser and Mr. S. A. Nathan each Rs. 25; Mr. P. A. Hosmasji, Rs. 100; Mr. Akbarali Abdullah Dalal, Rs. 101; Shaik Essabhoy Gulamhusen, Rs. 31; Messrs. Naranji Jetha and Co., and Thaker Mathuradas Ravji, each Rs. 50; Mr. Ruttonsey Khimji, Mr. Dayashanker, Deveshanker, Thakar Virji Madanji, and Mr. Fulchard Premji, Rs. 41; Sundary amounts, Rs. 549; total, Rs. 42 380.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY AMPTHILL.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill, accompanied by their three sons, the Hon'ble Jack Russell, the Hon'ble Guy Russell and the Hon'ble Addie Russell, left Bombay on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer China, attended by Major Campbell, Military Secretary, and Captain Fife, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency. The departure was official. The Apollo Bunder pavilion and its approaches were decorated with flags and buntings and a crimson cloth was spread in the pavilion to the Bunder steps. A Guard-of-Honour of the Royal Scots of hundred rank-and-file with band and colour, under the command of Captain Bussean and Lieutenants Robertson and Maclean, was drawn up at the Bunder. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary to H E. Lord Lamington, and Captain Bayford, A.-D.-C., arrived at the Bunder at 1 p.m., escorted by a detachment of his Excellency's Body Guard under the Command of Captain Naylor, when the Guard-of-Honour presented arms and the band struck up. On alighting from the carriage their Excellencies were received by Admiral Poe and Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield. His Excellency Lord Ampthill, in company with General Greenfield, inspected the Guard-of-Honour. A number of officials and gentlemen were present at the Bunder to wish God-speed to their Excellencies. Amongst those present were Admiral Poe, Brigadier-General Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade; Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government; Lord Francis Scott, A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Minto, representing the Viceroy and Lady Minto; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Sheriff of Bombay; Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt.; Major T. Fraser, D. A. A. G.; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Acting Commissioner of Police; Captain G. H. Hewett, Director of Royal Indian Marine; Mr. R. P. Cadell, Collector of Customs, Bombay; Captain Davis, D. A. A. G., Lieut. Jenkin, Lieut. Gordon, R. N.; Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgur, Captain Greig, Captain Gray, Captain Meynell and Rasaldar Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Hamid, Native A.-D.-C. to H. E. Lord Lamington. After shaking hands with those present their Excellencies got into the R. I. M. launch Bee and proceeded to the mail boat China. A salute of seventeen guns was fired to announce the departure.

CONCERT FOR THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Bombay has again shown his sympathy for deserving "charity" by kindly allowing his Band to give an Orchestral Concert in aid of the above Institution. This kindly sympathy with everything deserving the highest support has always been marked feature of the representatives of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and it is hoped that the music-loving public of Bombay will show their appreciation of His Excellency's kindness by filling the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 21st next, and so helping this very deserving Institution, and at the same time taking this unique opportunity of hearing this fine Band which so often delights the guests at Government House.

His Excellency's Band is composed entirely of Military musicians drawn from various British Regiments and is acknowledged by all who hear it to be a most excellent Orchestra and one that the public of Bombay should have more opportunity of hearing at high class Concerts. During the recent Royal Visit to Bombay Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Wales personally complimented the Director, Mr. Edward Behr on the high state of efficiency of his men, and he was the proud recipient of a very handsome baton from the hands of His Royal Highness. The programme to be performed at the concert has been designed to make it as attractive and varied as possible and contains examples of the serious and lighter works of English, German, French and Russian composers, while solos for the cornet and euphonium have been entrusted to such excellent hands as Sergt.-Major Thompson and Sergt. Bond.

The Director who has made many very great improvements since taking over the training of this Band was trained at the Royal College of Music, London, winning and holding the Whitcomb Scholarship for five years, at the end of which period he was further engaged as principal Viola for the Orchestral Classes and Chamber Music Concerts and was learning his sort and gaining experience up to the time of leaving London for India under such great conductors as Sir Hubert Parry, Henry Wood, Hans Richter, Sir Edward Elgar, Ysaye, etc., a safe guarantee that Government House has a well trained Musical Director.

BELGAUM NOTES.

ON the 14th instant there was a very enjoyable Fancy Dress Ball given by the officers of the 32nd Punjabis. The ball-room looked very pretty, ornamented with trails of pink paper with roses hung from the ceiling; the same decorations were in the sitting room, and pink was the colour chosen for the supper room also, with a pretty effect. The band of the 103rd Light Infantry played with its usual well known excellence and kept capital time. The guests were well looked after by their hosts and hostesses and the dance broke up in the small hours of the morning. The most attractive and effective dresses were as follows in the opinion of a looker on:—

LADIES.

Mrs. Barrington Piers.....French Maid.
Mrs Sargent .....Girl Graduate
Mrs. Harrison .....Hunt Costume.
Mrs. Geddes.....Russian Bride.
Miss Lambert .....L'Entente Cordiale.

GENTLEMEN.

Capt. Scott .....Gondolier.
Capt. Poore .....Boy Blue.
Maj. Buswell .....Court doctor in olden times.
Mr. Rowan Robinson .....Turk.
Mr. Archibald.....Eton Boy.
Col. Piers .....The Red Sea.
Col. Maxwell.....Courtier.
Mr. Howell .....Knave of Hearts.

A PRELIMINARY survey has been made of the Nilgiri Railway which proves that there is sufficient power to work the whole Nilgiri Railway, including the extension to Ootacamund, and a project has been drawn out with an estimate of cost. The question as to whether it will be economical to substitute electric for steam working depends entirely on the amount of traffic to be dealt with. Up to a certain limit, which has not yet been touched on the section already open steam working is more economical, but the figures indicate that a critical stage will be reached immediately after the opening of the extension to Ootacamund. The present time is most opportune for conversion to electric work before additional rolling-stock and equipment for working the extension by steam is acquired and the matter is under the consideration of the Railway Board, whose decision is expected shortly.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

INSURING CARS.

VERY few owners of motor-cars are content to adopt this novel method of locomotion without protecting themselves and their vehicles by taking out some type of insurance policy. To judge from the now very considerable number of companies and corporations who are seeking this class of business, it appears to be a very profitable one. The premiums charged are extremely high, the owner of the car, knowing that petrol is a very inflammable liquid gas, is particularly careful in the use of it, the whole machine itself is valuable, most easily damaged in any accident that may occur, and so every care is taken that if possible no harm shall come to it. The owner then, after perusing the prospectuses of the different insurance people, frequently decides on one which appears to offer the greatest benefits for the least money, pays premium, receives his policy, and goes on his way rejoicing, sure in his conviction that, even if ill-luck should dog his footsteps, and his cherished vehicle should catch fire and so be burnt up or suffer a collision by which it should be wrecked or destroyed, or even should some unfortunate member of the public be run over, he himself, however lamentable these proceedings may be, is all right as far as his pocket is concerned.

But is he? It would be well for a few owners to take their solicitors' opinion as to what legal obligation is entailed on the companies to pay up, as detailed in the conditions printed on the back of the policy itself. There was a case in point the other day. An owner driving downhill suddenly saw an old woman in a state of bewilderment dodging about in front of his car, and, to avoid the risk of a possible accident to her, very properly took one himself, with the result that the car was overturned in running up a bank, and no end of damage done to it and to the occupants. The insurance company declined to pay, on the ground that this was not a collision. There are, it seems, many means of avoiding liability. Some policies state that "self-ignition or "explosion" precludes insurers from any benefits. Who is to decide, after a fierce conflagration, what started it? What one really requires is rimbursement after trouble, not a lawsuit on one's hands. My advice is then, go to old-established companies or to those whose "bona fides" is beyond question, and then have the terms submitted to a lawyer, and, if they do not suit go elsewhere. Personally, I insure against fire, under any possible conditions, at ten shillings and sixpence per hundred pounds, and take all other risks myself, for, in any case, injury to limps, tyres, and the first two or three pounds of "any" damage, as to be borne by the owner under nearly all policies.

The Parisian journal L'Auto definitely states that it "knows from a certain source that six-cylinder motors of a hundred and forty bore by a hundred and fifty stroke, giving about a hundred and thirty horse-power, are actually on the testing bench at the Mercedes works. If, as is hoped, they give satisfaction, we shall then see the six-cylinder Mercedes disputing the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club de France." It is the Mercedes firm who claim to hold the master patents for the "gate change" in the operation of the gear lever, which has largely been adopted in the automobile world. If their contention is upheld it is hoped that reasonable facilities for the use of it will be granted in this country, so that unnecessary friction with our makers may be avoided. The Renault firm, who have the monopoly in France of the "direct drive," are stated to have come to terms in the matter of "royalties" with most of the makers who use this very popular and simple method of transmission; so let us trust that the Mercedes people will follow suit.

The Crystal Palace Show. Opened on January the 26th and while it cannot be considered representative either of British manufacturers or of importers doing business in this country, it still has many points of interest which make it worthy of a visit from the casual amateur. One of the most interesting vehicles on view was the "Pala" landaulette, built to the special order of her Majesty Queen Margherita of Italy, and also a hundred horse-power racing car of the same make, together with several handsome trophies, including the Cup of Italy and the Milan Reliability Trial Cup, which it had won. Some fine cars were on view, shown by the British Automobile Commercial Syndicate, including the "Hotchkiss" landaulette; and the "Krieger" electric carriages, which were much admired at Paris, are also to be seen. Various motor-craft were very largely in evidence, and the most interesting of these was the shallow-draught launch made by Taylor of Chertsey. It is very stable, having a flat bottom, and draws hardly any water, and is so constructed that even when proceeding at a fair speed there is no tendency for the bows to rise out of the water, as in the case of many mechanically-propelled vessels.

One firm is showing laminated wood bodies. The feature of these is that the main frames of the bodies is formed in strips of laminated wood, sawn to the required curve, sweep, and angles. They are screwed and glued together strip to strip, a system of construction which combines great lightness with immense strength. The detachable body invented by Lieutenant Windham, R.N., was also exhibited. This is a very ingenious device, by means of which the ordinary tonneau can have a brougham substituted for it, and in the space of a minute or so. The practical manner in which this arrangement is effected should be carefully noted, as, if there is one thing more than another which the ordinary man desiderates in motor matters, it is that he may enjoy driving in the fresh air by day in an open car, and going out to dinner with his family in a closed carriage (which may be even comfortably warmed by hot-water circulation) at night. Some of the other bodies, especially those of the Vinot and Gobron-Brillie cars, are very fine specimens indeed of French schemes of colour as applied to modern coach work, and the finish observed in both of them is extremely good.

About five months ago, in France, suggestions that the motor manufacturers should continue to devote attention to road-racing was viewed with abhorrence. One was told that motor-racing was a thing of the past so far as France was concerned, that it had served its purpose, and that for the future the only speed contests for which French firms would bestir themselves would be competitions of touring cars, and of little voiturettes. Yet, before even the tirade against the fatuity of building racing vehicles has been finished, out comes a leading French firm with a monster speed machine more valiant than any that have been made before. After being run along the Arles-Salon road at a world's record speed of 108 1/2 miles per hour, it is shipped off to America to challenge all comers. Meanwhile the Automobile Club de France busies itself

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Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MASS MEETING
AT MADHAV BAUG
ON 21ST FEBRUARY, 1906.
AT 3 P. M. (BOMBAY TIME).

A MASS MEETING will be held under the Presidency of SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA KT., for the purpose of giving EXPRESSION to the strong feeling existing among all CLASSES of PEOPLE as regards the utter inadvisibility of introducing STANDARD TIME in a city like BOMBAY.

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SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A Preliminary Meeting of the representatives of various Communities held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the 29th ultimo, it was resolved to invite SUBSCRIPTIONS towards the fund to be called "SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND." Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Fund are requested to send in their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay or to any one of the Undersigned Gentlemen.

SIR HARKISANDAS NURROTUMDAS,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA, Esq.,
JAMSETJI ARDASEER WADIA, Esq.,
NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.,
KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Esq.,
Honorary Secretaries.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1906.

INDIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

IN addition to the quinquennial reviews of Mineral Production, the Government of India has ordered the publication of a brief statement each year of the quantity and value of each of the important minerals raised in India. This has now been done for the first time, and it appears that the value of minerals raised in 1904 exceeded those of the previous year by £347,236, or nearly seven per cent., though slightly below the average rate of advance recorded for the previous five years, the total value, so far as can be obtained, being £ 5,357,340. Bombay, it appears, is the most backward of the provinces in the development of mineral resources. Salt produced by the evaporation of sea-water on the coast, an undetermined quantity of building material, quarried mainly from the great spreads of Deccan basalt and a small quantity of agates and other forms of chalcedonic silica in Cambay practically complete the list for the province, although prospecting operations for manganese ore in Belgaum, and the opening-up of the ancient gold workings in the Dharwar District are reported to give promising results. Burma displays greater activity with regard to minerals than any other province at present, and as many as twenty-seven prospecting licenses were granted in 1904. The rapid expansion of the petroleum industry has been accompanied by prospecting in other areas than those hitherto worked, where the geological conditions appear to be favourable for the storage of oil or where signs have been reported. Ruby-mining is now practically confined to the Mogok area under the control of the company. Jadeite and amber are raised in some quantity in unadministered parts of the Myitkyina District, but the industries are not yet under any regular control. Concessions have been granted for the development on a large scale of the alluvial tin deposite of Mergui and Tavoy. Dredging for gold in the larger river valleys is attracting special interest in Burma at present on account of the encouraging reports which have been circulated with regard to the results obtained in the higher reaches of the river Irrawaddy and developments in coal are also expected.

Gold is the most valuable of our minerals, the output in the year being shown at £2,366,079. Next comes coal at £1,398,826, and in order of value come petroleum (£473,971), salt, saltpetre, manganese-ore, mica, rubies, jadestone, graphite, iron-ore, chromite, diamonds, magnesite and amber. Coal in the past year exceeded previous records, having amounted over eight million tons, ten per cent. over the former year's figures, Assam, Baluchistan, Bengal, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Kashmir, Punjab and Rajputana all contributing. While other places increased their output, that of Burma diminished, the decline there being attributed to the closing of the Letkopin mines. The production reports for the Central Provinces, 139,027 tons, though less than in 1903 by twenty thousand tons, is above the average, the greater production of the period mentioned having been due to exceptional activity at the time when the Singareni mines were feeling the effects of the serious accident there, and were consequently unable to meet the usual demands of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. During the period reported upon the output was 8,216,706 tons as against 7,438,386. Coal exports are small though growing, being 602,810 tons compared with 441,948. The Indian coal consumed on railways in this country amounted to 2,447,341 tons against 2,203,889. The Railways thus took 29·8 per cent. of the production, more than usual, the consumption of imported coal falling off in like proportion. It is interesting to learn that the daily average attendance at Indian coal mines in 1904 amounted to 92,740, and the average output per person was 88·6 tons, over two tons more than in the twelve-months previously.

Concerning precious stones in India, we learn that diamond-mining persists, without signs of increased development in the Vindhyan belt stretching through the Central Indian States of Panna, Charkhari, Ajaigarh and Bijawar. But the total output for the year was 286·48 carats valued at £2,636. The output of rubies including small quantities of sapphire and spinel reported by the Ruby Mines Company for the year amounted to 265,901 carats, valued at £90,612, an increase on the previous records. Considerable quantities of rubies were also obtained by native miners working under license, but accurate returns of their findings are not available. Of other minerals we find gold to be a continued success. Increasing returns are reported for the Hutti mine in the Nizam's dominions. Developments are in progress in the Dharwar area, and considerable interest has been developed in gold-dredging in Burma on account of the good results reported for the Irrawadi river in the Miyitkyina District. Concessions for dredging have been granted in the Chindwin river and for alluvial mining in the Northern Shan States, but Mysore and Hyderabad are the only areas which show returns of serious value and the former by far the greater. Hyderabad's returns show 10,559 ounces of the value of £40,624, Mysore reports 607,578 ounces valued at £2,323,183. Iron-ore does not make much headway, that raised in Bengal for the Barakar Iron and Steel Works amounting to 88 per cent. of the reported total for India. The returns for other areas are estimated with varying degrees of accuracy according to the number of native furnaces at work, but the possible error being limited to the smaller fraction of twelve per cent. cannot seriously affect the total. The limit of error is also reduced by the fact that in the Central Provinces, where the native iron-smelting industry persists with signs of vigour, the most elaborate care is being taken to determine the state of industry in each district and zamindari. The value of iron-ore works out to an average of three shillings per ton, but for the rest of India, the ore being of higher quality and raised at places often distant from the railways as well as the ports, a higher average value is reported. The Central Provinces and Madras iron-ore realise better prices. Prospecting operations are proceeding in other localities and those in the Raipur district near Dhullee, south of the Bengal-Nagpur main line, have revealed the existence of an enormous body of hematite in which the percentage of iron, determined for the average of a number of boring cores as well as surface samples, is just 68. Rich ore-bodies have been discovered in other districts and developments of working may be looked forward to.

MOTORS AND ROAD WEAR.

THE motor has so many charges brought against it that it is often difficult to decide which are worthy of answer. One of the most persistent is that motors do more damage to roads than ordinary horse traffic. This might well be left alone but for the fact that there is a body which seeks to impose ever-increasing disabilities on motorists and quotes this as a reason why the taxation on motors should be increased. There has been some attempt by a local authority in the West of England to recover, from a firm of motor users, the amount of alleged damage to the road. Fortunately the body lost its case on two grounds, the first, which made it ridiculous, that its claim had never been substantiated, was in fact a mere guess on the part of some one acting on the suggestion of an irresponsible agricultural motorphobe. We remember the class of man who with much hesitation, and still more bad grammar, announces that "Them there motors is the curse of the country." It is representative of the class which, headed by a high Church dignitary, advocates shooting motorists at sight. A worthy opinion indeed ! The second reason why the authority lost its case was because it was unable to prove with technical assistance that motors in general cause more damage than ordinary traffic. Mr. T. F. Woodfine has now come forward with a very simple arithmetical problem which is a complete answer to the charge, namely, that the weight of heavy motor traffic is spread over a greater tyre area than the same weight drawn by horses, which themselves damage the road Summing up this Mr. Woodfine says : "A pair-horse van will weigh two tons, or even more, and on that a load of from two to four tons is commonly placed, so that the total weight is from four to six tons. Now the tyres of such a van would seldom be more than 4in. wide, and probably they are not usually more than 3in. In the case of motor vehicles tyre-width is rigidly regulated according to a scale laid down by the Local Government Board." No automobile is allowed to exceed twelve tons when loaded, and for that weight the tyres would have to be about a foot wide. The road surface on which the load is borne is therefore three times the width for twice the weight, and the damage must be less. The truth is, that, on a properly-made road, traffic of this description improves the surface instead of impairing it. The principle is exactly the same as in the case of a steam-roller, where a heavy weight on a large surface is used for putting the roadway into proper condition. As a matter of fact half the roads of England are not properly constructed and it cannot be denied that it is the duty of the authorities to make the roads suitable for the traffic of the day. If there had been a cry against the introduction of wheeled traffic because it damaged roads made for the use of pack carriages, it would now be a cause for derision. Yet this is what is taking place now and is becoming a bar to progress. Fortunately there has been too much support given to the motor industry to allow it to be killed by Parish Councils. Already there are nearly four hundred motor 'buses running in London and a thousand more are to be delivered within a year. This is the best proof of the position of the motor as a public advantage, and the London authorities will not be long in finding out which does most damage to its roads, the broad wheels of the motor 'bus or the narrow iron tyres of the old horse 'bus with the perpetual clipping and picking of eight horse shoes. But the parish councillor does not believe "Lunnon tales."

INDIA AND PARLIAMENT.

THE "Indian Sociologist" rejoices over the defeat of the Indian candidates who stood for Parliament. The statement as it stands is surprising, but our eccentric contemporary declares that an Indian who is a student of politics and a parliamentary elector can never effectually promote the real interests of India by entering the British Parliament, and furthermore the presence of Indians in the House of Commons will afford an argument against Home Rule or self-government for India. That is the aim of the Indian Sociologist who has set up his mark at a very long range. It would have been better, we think, to have practised marksmanship at closer quarters for a start, but our contemporary thinks differently and in passing observes that if, by any chance, all the Indian candidates were called upon to render an account of the money spent during the last twenty years on their political careers and parliamentary elections, it would be found that the expenditure would amount to a sum running to about six figures in pounds sterling. We agree with our contemporary in its opinion that had this gigantic sum been used for founding a national university in India or for enabling young Indians to visit European countries so as to give them an opportunity of seeing for themselves what political freedom has done towards raising the people of Europe and America—and of seeing many other things besides,—or if the amount of money spent on endeavouring to place Indians in Parliament could be so used or employed for augmenting the Famine Fund or endowing the existing universities, it would be well if the advice of the "Sociologist" were taken and supplies to Parliamentary candidates permanently stopped.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

A CORRESPONDENT the other day directed our attention to the fact that the recent Criminal Sessions prisoners were taken day after day to the Court to receive sentence after having been found guilty of various crimes. In each case the learned Judge had deferred the passing of sentence, and at last ten were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. "Why," he asked, "when a man is found guilty should not the convicted persons be awarded the punishment which meets the crime and be put out of suspense. Perhaps it would have been better had the accused been ordered to appear on certain dates instead of being brought down to the Court day after day." But for the postponement in itself there is much to be said. The sentences, taken as a whole, were more artistic. They were awarded with a greater regard to proportion than might have characterised them if each case had been disposed of as its hearing was concluded. There is a feeling in favour of this procedure, and we have heard that adopted at the last Sessions as "the refinement of cruelty." But as we have shown there is another side to the question.

THE members of the Railway Board, on return from Burma, will proceed to Assam this week.

SIR CHANDRA SHANESHER, the Prime Minister of Nepal, receives the Prince at his shooting camp at Thori on Wednesday.

MR. RISLEY, Home Secretary, on completion of his visit to Port Blair, will return to Calcutta via Rangoon by the end of the current month.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander J. A. Marsack, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with the 45th Battery, R. F. A., 42nd Brigade staff and details.

THE wedding took place at Calcutta Cathedral on Saturday of Mr. Herbert Alfred Cooper, of the Bengal Pilot Service, to Miss Gertrude Benyon Reese, daughter of Mr. D. Reese, of Buckworshire Walfs.

THE improvement in the Calcutta race course and enclosures having been sanctioned, the building of two new stands will be taken in hand next month. These should be ready for use by next cold weather.

ONE of the four Collectorships under the Imperial Customs scheme has been allotted to an officer outside the Civil Service : Mr. Judge, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, Calcutta, has been selected for the appointment, and will be posted to Rangoon.

RULES under the Cantonments House Accommodation Act are notified in the "Gazette of India," providing for the appointment of committees of arbitration to take evidence, summon witnesses and make awards regarding the taking up of houses and the fixing of their rents.

A HOSPITAL for the treatment of plague cases has been opened at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, by the Municipality for the convenience of the people living in A Ward, and some parts of B. and C. Wards, and it is hoped that people will take early advantage of the facility given to them.

SIR WILLIAM EMERSON, architect of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, has had several conferences with the Trustees regarding the plans and future building operations. As no further progress can be made pending the receipt of tenders for construction of the Hall Sir William proceeded home by Saturday's mail-steamer.

CERTAIN Bellary house-owners and rate-payers have petitioned the Secretary of State against the abolition of Bellary as a Military Cantonment. Their object is obviously self-interested, but they point amongst other things to the healthiness of Bellary as a garrison, to the suitability of the surrounding country for manœuvres, and to other special conveniences, such as the cheapness of fodder, which make Bellary suited to be a military centre.

AN amusing and unrehearsed effect was produced in the Banqueting Hall at Madras while Lord Ampthill was delivering his farewell speech. The electric fans on the dais would not all work, and the heat was palpably felt by His Excellency. An Aide had been unavailingly pressing the electric pushes, and just as the Governor said :—"The gloom of London will, I know, often make us sigh for the bright sunshine of Madras"—up went the electric light !

WE hear that Mr. P. R. Cadell, the present Acting Collector of Bombay, is to become Collector of Customs under the recently sanctioned Imperial Customs Scheme. The Collectorship of Bombay which henceforth is to be disassociated with the Customs Department is to be given to Mr. G. W. Hatch, who is now Acting Collector of Kaira, while Mr. A. F. Maconochie is to succeed to the Kaira appointment when he returns from leave, which will be very shortly.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at noon on Saturday, at the Secretariat, H. E the Governor presiding. The replies of the Government to the questions put by the members having been placed before the Council, the Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Select Courts' Act. The first reading was passed and a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate-General, the Hon. Sir S. W. Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, and the Hon. Mr. E. Fulton was appointed with instruction to submit their report by the 24th instant. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Fulton, the period fixed for the submission of the report was extended.

THE Peshawar bazaar is apparently enjoying a sensational story in connection with the Amir's visit to Jellalabad. This is to the effect that Habibullah has ordered his own Commander-in-Chief to be blown from a gun, after having executed several maliks in similar fashion on his march from Kabul. As there are at least four Sepah Salahs, or Commanders-in-Chief, in Afghanistan, the title being used for Generals in provincial commands, one would like to know which particular officer has been singled out for annihilation. These travellers' tales of gruesome proceedings across the border are generally found to be quite untrue, but they serve their purpose of keeping the bazaar interested in Afghan affairs. The "Pioneer's" information is that Sirdar Ghulam Hussain Khan, commanding the forces at Asmar, has been placed under arrest owing to complaints preferred against him of oppressive measures and extortion. His property has been seized, together with half a lakh in cash.

FUK-KEE IN THE MINES.

AND THE MAN FROM THE CITY OF WILLOWS.

I shall have nothing to say about the rules and regulations of the mine managers—there's not much the matter with them, anyway—neither am I concerned about "Fuk-kee's" hours of work, pay, diet, or hospital accommodation (they, at all events, leave little to be desired) for have not all these matters been fully dealt with in Blue Books and Government Gazettes, as well as by our "Special Commissioner" in various "halfpennies." Even the cry of "slavery," eminently adapted as it is for a lively election—in Colney Hatch—does not in the least attract me ! What I am concerned with—hence this article—rote Mr. Forster in the "Pall Mall Gazette" :—is the enlightement of that apparently almost universal ignorance in my own country of the real character and long proved usefulness of the class of men who, for all is said and done, constitute an odd million or two of our Asiatic fellow-subjects; though I must here frankly admit that, having mislaid my notes, I cannot at the moment state how many of his Majesty King Edward's subjects are now working in the Rand mines. In my humble opinion, however, the coolies had much better all have been British subjects and half of them might easily have been Christians as well. But this is a digression.

Now, in introducing my old acquaintance, Fuk-kee, to the reader, I must begin at the beginning, and give his past record. We British first made his acquaintance officially in the year of grace 184-, when a certain barren rock had just been contemptuously ceded as a thing of no value by the then occupant of the Dragon Throne to the Island Barbarians from the West (ourselves !). To this barren rock we brought Fuk-kee from the mainland in his thousands, and then some fifteen years afterwards it had become a splendid city with a magnificent harbour and an enormous trade. Now, in this year, 1857, it pleased the Celestial Emperor to make war upon her late Majesty, and as we could not send a British force to capture Canton—so as to bring Peking to its senses—without a transport corps, it was to Fuk-kee that the British Government looked for the material for one. This he volunteered for under Captain Power and Mr. Temple, and so faithfully did the civilian coolie serve us that he got himself mentioned in despatches for his good conduct and bravery under fire. Since then the barren rock otherwise Hong Kong, has grown into the third port of the British Empire, with over seventeen millions of shipping entering and clearing at it annually. But who constructed all its magnificent docks, the solid "praya" walls and jetties of its harbour, its palatial residences, its handsome public buildings, its fine roads and aqueducts, digging down mountains in the process in order to get at the granite he needed? That was "Fuk-kee' work. Yet with all the hundreds of thousands of coolies that we have had working for us during two generations, who ever has heard of any really dangerous riots or shocking outrages that could be laid at the door of these sturdy, even-tempered, hard-working Asiatic navvies of ours ? Or who has ever known them to be treated—willingly or unwillingly—as slaves, while under contract in any of our Far Eastern Crown Colonies ? Not only has this been their record in Hong Kong, but in Penang, Labuan, Malaya, and notably, at our new naval base, Singapore, "Fukkee" being conveyed to the particular colony in which he was needed, and at the expiration of his contract carried back again with perfectly satisfactory results, to may certain knowledge, any time since '62. Why, the very fifty millions (in round figures) per annum (pity it isn't more) that our China trade amounts to could never have come to us without "Fuk-kee's, services in almost every department of it. He, too, singly or by the thousand, is almost as easily managed as sheep—by those who are accustomed to handle him. Why should he not be. The routine of his daily life, with which he is perfectly content, is work from sunrise to sunset, only just knocked off for a morning meal, and then at sunset going home to his family, or coolie house, possibly a pipe (in some cases opium, doubtless), or a game at cards, and then to sleep, day in and day in and day out, from year's end to year's end, never changing, excepting once, at New Year's time, his sole holiday, when new clothes, theatricals, roast pig, and samshee absorb the year's small savings. How should this way of life make a compound (two square miles, as Mr. Balfour reminds us) unbearable? Also were does his extra dose of original sin come in ? I know that were I again to be responsible for the orderly behaviour of many thousands of coolies, whether they were at work deep in the entrails of mountainous hills in the Flowery Land, or deep down in Rand mines, I should expect to have but little trouble in managing them—keeping them quiet, we used to term it—one condition being agreed to : that a free hand, subject to a daily report to the authorities, were granted. Here, however, in fairness, I must give some idea of how it could be done. To commence with, as to know personally the 50,000 men required is impossible, I should, in enlisting them, take them, wherever possible, from large and powerful clans (and Christians for choice), and I most assuredly would get to know the headmen, say one to every two hundred coolies ; these I should make responsible to me, personally. Under them they would have assistants of course. Half of these 250 men, at slightly increased pay, would supply me with the armed and uniformed watchmen (special constables) and informers (detectives), and, say, two or three as personal attendants, without which any officer would be powerless. Such an arrangement I should have perfected at the very beginning, then should any of my mandarin friends have dumped down several "men from the City of Willows" (of whom they have ever a holy horror) into my recruiting station—as a personal favour, and to encourage recruiting—those beauties wouldn't have made a lengthy stay there. Should, however, any of these desperados have managed, through false papers, to have sneaked in "on their own," their conduct would soon give them away, and they would then have been promptly "fired out." In fact, I should have, as far as possible, made the coolies police themselves, my only care being to leave no men from the City of Willows amongst them, for they either commit or organize, all the serious crimes that occur. These agents of the secret societies—often assassins as well as bullies—not only terrorise the orderly, hard-working coolies, but quickly find out and lead into mischief any idle or evil disposed that their ranks may contain. But let us look at the crime returns, and what do we find ? Why, that for, say, in round numbers, every two hundred hard-working coolies there is just one criminal ! Surely no undue proportion, this, of the evil-disposed ? It cannot also be too widely known in this country that before the war the amount of serious crime committed by the Kaffirs was more than double that of which the Chinese are guilty, only nobody took any notice of it, because, except the police, it was then nobody's interest to do so ! How many of the serious offences, too, such as attacks on stores, are the result of low-class Europeans, or coloured storekeepers, openly defrauding and cheating the luckless newcomers !

Now, as to the diabolical vindictiveness of Fuk-kee. I recollect once, on the occasion of a British battleship being got out of dock at Aberdeen (opposite the Canton river, not in Scotland), a coolie held on like grim death to a rope that he ought to have let go—disaster impended—when the secretary of the dock company, himself an engineer, kicked the man away from it, and let it go just in the nick of time. But that kick killed the coolie on the spot ; hundreds of his clansmen witnessed the act—and the secretary would not take my advice and pay the man's parents his value, which was worse still in their eyes—yet not one of the dead man's relatives attempted to retaliate, though had they been so minded the secretary could easily have been killed on many a dark night, and without them running any risk to speak of. Here was provocation, assuredly, yet where was the diabolical vindictiveness we have heard so much of lately? Should any of my readers doubt the power of "the man from the City of Willows," I should advise them to look up the case of the notorious Kok-a-Shing at part of whose trial I was present, and at which, though he was caught almost red-handed, not a witness dare speak out before Sir John Smale, the Chief Justice, who tried him in Victoria.

SOCIALIST M. P.

MR. KEIR HARDEE'S HOPE.

A Professed Liberal Foe.

MR. BALFOUR TO BE OPPOSED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

A Labour demonstration took place at Queen's Hall yesterday.

Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., in his speech, repudiated the idea of an understanding between the Labour Party and the Tariff Reformers.

Mr. Keir Hardie believed that the Labour Party will soon become more and more Socialist.

All the speakers at the demonstration expressed their strongest dissatisfaction with regard to the Liberal Government's attitude in the matter of Old Age Pensions Scheme.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

In view of Mr. Balfour's Tariff declarations, the City Liberals have now decided to oppose his election.

THE SITUATION IN YEMEN.

Turkish Troops Threatening Egyptian Officers.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Turkish troops are persisting on the occupation of Tubah on the Egyptian side of Sinai. Besides, they are threatening the officers of an Egyptian gunboat.

Great Britain has made representations regarding the conduct of the Turkish troops to Constantinople authorities and has ordered H. M.'s Cruiser Diana to proceed to the scene, to which a British Officer of the Egyptian Army has been despatched from Cairo.

KING CHRISTIAN'S OBSEQUIES.

Arrival of the Kaiser.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

King Christian's lying-in-state ended to-day and the remains were removed by train to Roskilde Cathedral.

The family including the Kings of Denmark, Greece and Norway, Queen Alexandra and the Dowager-Empress of Russia accompanying.

The processions both at Copenhagen and Roskilde were most impressive. The final ceremony takes place on Sunday.

The Kaiser arrived at Elsinore on board a warship escorted by other ships.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Kaiser arrived at Copenhagen to-day. The Kings of Denmark, Greece and Norway welcomed him on board a man-of-war.

THE "TIMES" ON THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

An Element of the Empire.

The "Times" discussing the visit of the Prince of Wales to Hyderabad, which has fittingly closed the tour of the Native States, says that the continued existence of the Native States as a distinct element of the Indian Empire means their partnership with the British Power in all tasks of peaceful development, and their admission to the future of progress, with the full preservation of their own individuality. The Royal visit sets the seal on the wise policy of the Government in giving unmistakable pledges to the Princes of its intention to maintain the separate States' sovereignty unimpaired, provided they recognise their obligations.

MANIFESTO BY LORD ROBERTS.

The Policy of the N. S. L.

Lord Roberts has issued a Manifesto defining the policy of the National Service League, in which he urges military instruction as part of the school curriculum, and thereafter compulsory Universal Naval and Military training for a period of four months.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO JAPAN.

A Right Royal Reception.

Three Japanese warships have gone to meet Prince Arthur of Connaught and escort him to Yokohama. Great preparations are being made for his reception at Tokio.

A CURIOUS MOORISH INCIDENT.

A Moorish Cruiser Shelling a French Steamer.

A curious incident has taken place at Marchica, near Melilla, where the French have established a factory.

The Moorish cruiser Turki shelled and pursued the French steamer Zenith which was calling at Marchica.

The Moorish Pretender's artillery on the shore shelled the cruiser Turki.

The French cruiser La Rande has intervened and ordered the steamer Zenith to return to Oran.

MR. W. J. BYRNE, who unsuccessfully contested the Presidential elections in America on more than one occasion, arrived in Colombo with his family on Sunday last week.

THE FEELING IN CHINA.

An Optimistic View.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Mr. Conger, late American Minister in China and now in California, believes that trouble in China is imminent, but anti-Manchu rather than anti-foreign.

The Chinese Imperial Mission has left the United States bound to Hamburg.

NAVAL VOLUNTEERS FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The Washington Senate has passed the Shipping Bill creating a Naval Volunteer Force and subsidising thirteen mail services, including China and Japan.

THE ROOSEVELT WEDDING.

The coming wedding of Miss Roosevelt to Mr. Longworth was rehearsed at White House yesterday. The President, the bride and bridegroom and a crowd of officials were present.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

Miss Alice Roosevelt was married to Mr. Nicholas Longworth to day at Washington. One thousand guests were present, besides enormous crowds of on-lookers.

There was an immense number of costly presents on view.

EARTHQUAKE IN COLOMBIA.

Enormous Damage.

An earthquake has taken place in Colombia which has lasted a week. Many towns in Northern Equador and Southern Colombia have been partially wrecked and hundreds have perished.

THE STRIKE AT TRIESTE.

"Extends" and Ends.

The shipping strike at Trieste continues and has extended to Fiume, where seven thousand men are idle and the shops closed.

The strike at Fiume has ended, the men's demands having been granted.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT LADYSMITH.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have visited Talana Hill and Ladysmith.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Franco-Russian Commercial Treaty has passed the French Senate.

CHANGE OF COMMAND IN RUSSIA.

By the Tsar's directions, General Linievitch yesterday transferred the Command of the Troops to General Grodekoff.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

President Loubet's Farewell Reception.

President Loubet to-day received the Members of the Corps Diplomatique in a formal farewell audience. Count Tornielli paid a warm tribute to President Loubet's pacificatory influence in international affairs.

President Loubet praised the spirit inspiring the Diplomatic Corps, which had so greatly facilitated his efforts.

M. Dubost has been elected President of the French Senate.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

A Papal Encyclical to the French clergy and people strongly condemns the law separating Church and State.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

In the Association Football Match between Cambridge and Oxford, the latter team was beaten by 3 to 1, and England beat Ireland by 5 to nil.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Herr von Radowitz, the German delegate at Algeciras, has formally proposed to M. Revoil, the French delegate, to entrust the policing of Morocco to the Sultan with international control. This is entirely unacceptable to France.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

IN THE SACRED CITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, FEB. 18.

The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Benares from Hyderabad this morning after the longest continuous railway journey of the tour. In observance of Sunday the reception at the station was private and the day has been spent quietly.

This evening their Royal Highnesses attended service at St. Mary's Church. To-morrow morning the Prince presents Colours to the South Lancashires and in the afternoon will receive the Municipal Address at the Town Hall, their Royal Highnesses afterwards riding in procession to the city upon elephants.

"GIBSON GIRL" AND PEER.

Lord de Clifford weds Miss Eva Carrington of the "Aldwych."

THE PEERAGE AND THE STAGE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEB. 14.

Lord de Clifford was married yesterday to Miss Eva Carrington, who has been playing the "Gibson Girl" at the Aldwych Theatre.

By ARLEY.

By her marriage to young Lord de Clifford Miss Eva Carrington achieves a position which, from a genealogical standpoint is the most notable in the records of the alliances between the Peerage and the Stage. Lord de Clifford, who is twenty-one years of age, bears a title which is almost unrivalled in the Peerage for its hoary antiquity. It dates from the year 1299, but it is probably the oldest baronial title in England, for the first Baron de Clifford was summoned to Parliament by writ in 1299 in virtue of his descent from four previous barons who are mentioned by Sir H. Nicholas as having held their baronies by tenure. The first of the present line was the grandson of the last of these four feudal barons of the time of Henry II, so that the origin of this noble family is lost in the mists of antiquity.

Though many actresses have become the wives of peers, none of them have ever achieved a title comparable in its antiquity with that which will henceforth be borne by the pretty "Gibson Girl" of the new Aldwych Theatre. As against this statement may, perhaps, be set the marriage of Miss Farebrother to the late Duke of Cambridge; but, as a matter of fact, the lady, who was a most estimable character, never bore any title, save that of Mrs. Fitz-George, her marriage to the princely soldier having been morganatic.

It will be interesting to watch the result of Lord de Clifford's marriage to the vivacious "Gibson Girl"—the latest wedding between a peer and an actress Such marriages have not all turned out badly, however. The case of the Duke of Cambridge and Miss Farebrother may be cited as an instance of a real love match. Not the least admirable trait in the character of the late Duke was his constancy to the woman whom he espoused in defiance of the Court and to the no small displeasure of the Queen. To the sons of the marriage---Colonel Sir Adolphus Fitz-George, Adm. Sir Augustus Fitz-George and their brother---the Duke was a most affectionate father.

Many other cases might be mentioned from history, notably the marriage of Miss Harriet Mellon to the Duke of St. Albans in 1827, but to come to the present day, where could a happier couple be found in the ranks of the Peerage than the Earl and Countess of Orkney? Since Lord Orkney took Miss Connie Gilchrist from before the footlights fourteen years ago, she has graced his ancient name and his charming mansion in Buckinghamshire with not a whit less dignity and charm than any of its previous occupants. Unfortunately Lady Orkney is just now seriously ill with concussion of the brain, as a result of being thrown from her horse while hunting with the Whaddon Chase Hounds last December.

Then there was the marriage of the Earl of Clancarty to Miss Belle Bilton, of the Sisters Bilton, and one of the most popular star artistes the halls have had in recent times. The "goings-on" of Belle and young Lord Dunlo were the only topic at the "five o'clocks" seventeen years ago. Yet what a pattern of domestic felicity the gay couple made when, as the Earl and Countess of Clancarty, they finally settled down at Garbally Park as a model fox hunting squire and his lady, willing to win the affections of all the warm hearts in Galway. Their eldest son, Lord Kilconell, is now a big boy of fourteen. His twin brother died in infancy.

Another Irish peer who, like Lord de Clifford, did his courting in the Strand is the Marquess of Headfort. He married Rosie Boote of the Gaiety and has lived happily ever after.

Even more democratic in his amorous moments was the late Marquess of Ailesbury, who did not scorn a donkey-barrow or the four-ale bar of a tavern in the Dials when he had to kill time twixt the turns of the fascinating Dolly Tester of the halls. "Dorothy, Marchioness" did not quite succeed in making Lord Ailesbury a self-respecting individual, however, and he died ten years after his marriage, much to his relief—and Dolly's!

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIND ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

A debate of some length took place at the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day over the amendments proposed by Rai Sri Ram Bahadur and Mr. Gokhale in the Sind Encumbered Estates Act.

Rai Sri Ram Bahadur objected to giving retrospective effect to the protection afforded by the Bill to sureties for leases. He also desired to limit the powers of eviction which the Government Managers are given by the Bill in the case of leases to arrangements of not more than three years standing.

Mr. Gokhale desired to subject the award of the manager in the matter of compensation for the cancellation of a lease to retain possession until compensation was actually paid.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson and Mr. Logan opposed these proposals on behalf of the Government and explained that they would interfere with the efficiency of the measure.

The amendments were eventually rejected by overwhelming majorities and the Bill was passed as proposed to the Select Committee. The remainder of the business transacted was formal. It included only the presentation of the Select Committee's report upon the Coinage Bill and the reference to the Select Committees of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill, the Indian Stamp Bill and the Merchant Seamen's Bill.

The next meeting is fixed for Friday, 2nd March. Lord Minto and Sir Andrew Fraser arrived from Behar this morning and were present at the meeting, which was a full one, Lord Kitchener and all the Executive Members of Council, except Mr. Hewett, being amongst those who attended.

Mr. Hewett is still laid up with illness and Mr. Richards officiated for him in referring the Merchant Seamen's Bill to the Select Committee.

The other telegrams will be found on page 6.

CRICKET.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

CEYLON vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The two-day fixture between the Ceylon team and the Bombay Gymkhana was resumed at 11-35 o'clock this morning, when another large crowd of enthusiastic spectators turned out in high hopes of witnessing a very keen contest. After the rain yesterday afternoon it was concluded generally that the players would have to contend with a dangerous wicket, but this, fortunately, was not the case. A "true" wicket, after a few minutes of the resumption of the game, became the batsmen's verdict and rapid scoring marked the opening features. Decade after decade was signalled, and it was not till 262 runs were hoisted that the home team were all dismissed (12-15 p.m.).

After a short interval the Ceylon team commenced their second innings but opened somewhat disastrously. Only a couple of runs were notched, when Raffel was held by DeBurgh from off Wilson (2—1—1).

Amath joined Pollocks and helped to raise the score to 19 before the latter was clean bowled by Coombs (19—2—13).

Joseph, who was next in, was caught and bowled by Coombs after accounting for 18 runs (44—3—18).

Guneskere was the next player in. At 2 p. m. the players retired for lunch, the score standing at 61.

After an interval of fifty minutes the home team again took the field. With three minutes of the resumption Guneskers was held at "cover" by DeBurgh from off Wilson (69—4—14.)

Heyzer partnered Amath when matters began to assume a lively aspect for the visitors. At 3-20 p. m. a century was telegraphed. Two dozen runs were added before Heyzer was caught by Coombs in the short slips from the trandling of Wilson (124-5-24.)

Perera's and Amath's partnership was marked with some hard hitting and rapid scoring. At 3-50 p. m. the telegraph signalled 150 up, of which Amath was already responsible for 58. Decade after decade was raised despite the changes in the bowling, and boundaries became the order of the day, the batsmen dividing honours with some brilliant cuts and drives. At 4 10 p. m. the double century was hoisted, Amath having already contributed a well compiled 69 and Perera an equally well-earned 54. A brace of boundaries went away in quick succession and some fine strokes were displayed by both batsmen who appeared like having a race with each other. From 124 the score got to the respectable figure of 241, when Amath, after a brilliant innings of 79, was run out by a well-judged throw-in by De Burgh (241—7—80).

Weeriasooriya partnered Amath but the partnership was of short duration, Perera having fallen a victim to Wilson from the bowling of Streatfield after a well-played innings of 80 (244—7—80).

Weinman was the next player in. At 5 p. m. 300 was signalled, having been completed by a boundary hit by Weinman. At 5-25 p. m. the visitors declared their innnings closed for 315 runs for the loss of eight wickets.

It was generally remarked in the tents that a good deal of more sport would have been thrown into the game had our visitors drawn at a reasonable time. To leave the Gymkhana 25 minutes to raise 248 runs were placing them a good deal in a Gilbertian position. They accepted it, however, with very good grace, Lieutenant Wilson in a merry twenty-five minutes sending in repeated boundaries and one clean over into the tennis courts. But for this one incident, the match taken as a whole was of a highly interesting character and some very good cricket was witnessed.

With 25 minutes left to draw and 248 runs to make to win the home combination commenced their second innings. To avoid a draw was an impossibility. Wilson and DeBurgh opened well with some strong drives to boundary. As 3 decades were hoisted Wilson was clean bowled by Joseph (30-1-26)

Swettenham partnered DeBurgh and raised the score to 49, when time was called.

The following are the full scores :—

CEYLON.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A T Pollocks, b Wilson	23	b Coombs	13
A C Amath, c Coombs, b Wilson	1	run out	79
J C Weinman, c Coombs, b Wilson	0	not out	24
J C Heyzer, c Nigel-Jones, b Coombs	32	c Coombs, b Wilson	24
C E Perera, c Coombs, b Brewis	9	c Wilson, b Streatfield	80
D B Guneskera, c Coombs, b Bazbie	44	c De Burgh, b Wilson	14
E Weeriasurya, c Selby, b Brewis	20	run out	42
D Joseph, c Dawson, b Coombs	7	c and b Coombs	18
Dr A Raffel, c Wilson, b Brewis	23	c DeBurgh, b Wilson	1
C Orr, b Coombs	12	Did not bat	
A F Molamure, not out	2		
Extras	15	Extras	20
Total	194	Total	315*

*Innings declared closed.

Runs at the fall of each wicket: —1 for 3; 2 for 3; 3 for 63; 4 for 78; 5 for 124; 6 for 136; 7 for 156; 8 for 156; 9 for 1 2; and 10 for 194.

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 2; 2 for 19; 3 for 44; 4 for 69; 5 for 124; 6 for 241; 7 for 244; 8 for 315.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O	R	M	W	O	R	M	W
E E Coombs	13	60	0	3	23·1	96	5	2
Lieut Wilson	11	41	0	3	7·4	71	4	3
A Streatfield	5	33	0	1	7	35	1	1
Capt Brewis	8	33	0	3	10	39	1	0
Harrington	..	..	..	..	3	24	0	0
DeBurgh	..	..	..	..	5	19	0	0
Selby	..	..	..	..	2	12	0	0

*Bowled 3 "No Balls".

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Lieut F O B Wilson, b Joseph	1
Lieut DeBurgh, b Amath	23
Mr J Monteath, c Perera, b Joseph	103
Mr A H O Streatfield, c Amath, b Weeriasurya	29
Capt W A W Swettenham, c Perera, b Joseph	9
Mr E Nigel-Jones, c Perera, b Joseph	27
Capt B H W Brewis, b Joseph	24
Mr E E Coombs, c Orr, b Weeriasurya	11
Mr H E Harrington, not out	4
Lieut Selby, b Joseph	7
Mr G W Dawson, b Joseph	16
Extras	18
Total	262

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1 for 15; 2 for 53; 3 for 123; 4 for 137; 5 for 152; 6 for 213; 7 for 226; 8 for 245; 9 for and 249; 10 for 262.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Joseph	28·1	104	5	7
Amath	18	45	1	1
Orr	11	46	0	0
Weeriasurya	14	51	1	2

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY 20th FEBRUARY, 1906.

CLASSES AND TIMES OF JUDGING.

Ring No.	Class No.		Time p. m.
1	16	Arab and Country-bred Polo Ponies	3 30
2	7	English and Colonial Horses 14·2 and under	4 35
2	3	Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse	3 50
1	1	Chargers English and Colonial	4 0
1	27	Polo Ponies other than Arab and Country bred	4 0
1	—	Special Prize for best Polo Pony in Show	4 15
2	13	Ladies' Horses Arabs and Country-bred	4 20
2	7	English and Colonial Horses belonging to the Bombay Cavalry H E the Governor's Body Guard and Mounted Police	3 30
1	14	Ladies Horses other Classes than Arab and Country-bred over 14·2	4 55
—	30	Jumping Competition for Ponies 14·2 and under	5 25
2	21	Harness Horses other Classes than Arabs and Country-bred over 14·2 in Single Harness	4 30
1	20	Harness Horses Arab and Country-breds (Horse or Pony) in Single Harness	5 10
2	27	Tandems	4 50
1	28	Best complete Turn out	5 50
2	22	Other Classes than Arabs and Country-breds 14·2 and under in Single Harness	5 50

THIRTY Mongolian Princes were received in audience by the Chinese Emperor on the 17th ultimo, and entertained at an Imperial Banquet. The Empress Dowager and Emperor since received each Prince three times in audience, and delivered to each an Imperial Rescript in reference to the defence of the Mongolian border against possible Russian aggression. Another disquieting rumour is that the Hunghutze are actively raiding in Manchuria, and that the Russians are consequently delaying their evacuation on the plea of suppressing these bandits.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Lombard-Street and the Bank.

THE LONDON AND INDIA DOCKS.

A RETROGRADE RAILWAY.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

A PRIVATE meeting of bankers has been held to discuss their relationship with the Bank of England and the question of how reforms could be best inaugurated. Nothing was done, and no doubt many meetings would have to be held before definite action could be decided upon. Nevertheless, there is a growing feeling of discontent with the existing system, which makes the holding of adequate reserves at times of pressure a practical impossibility and exposes the market to unnecessary dangers. The Bank was assisted in its recent screwing-up of rates by the other banks, but the latter are not by any means satisfied with the part they have been called upon to play in the matter. They complain for one thing, of being kept in the dark as to the real object of the move, and, as usual, when the market is in a difficult position, there are other grievances creating friction. A suggestion that finds increasing support is that a strong Royal Commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the whole subject with a view to discover some method of readjusting the relative positions of the powerful joint stock banks in relation to the Bank of England. It is over sixty years since the present system was established, and the conditions have fundamentally changed since then.

Meanwhile Lombard-street is very much exercised about the action of the Bank of England and the reasons there may be for the policy it has recently adopted. It is stated that the Bank has taken steps to get control of any surplus cash there may be in the market for the next two or three weeks, and if this is the case it makes profitable discount business almost impossible, because foreign banks are competing for bills at rates which our discount houses cannot touch. At the same time, the market has to pay the Bank 4 per cent. on bills, and 5 per cent. for short loans, and a considerable amount of business was done on these terms yesterday. It was hoped that the turn of the month would see the end of this, partly artificial, stringency, but if it is to continue for another fortnight or more, it will not be surprising if the dissatisfaction created finds forcible expression in one or two quarters. The market would submit more philosophically if it knew exactly what danger is apprehended. Before the end of the year a collapse in New York would have surprised nobody and if Russian finances had caused trouble in Paris, that also would have been regarded as a natural development of the situation created by the failure of Russia to float a new loan. Whether both or either of these contingencies have still to be feared, and to what extent, it is impossible to say, but it is evident that the Bank is anxious about the outlook, in some direction. Possibly the Russian position is more threatening now than it was before. The steady depletion of the gold reserves with a huge increase in the Note circulation makes the possibility of Russia being unable to maintain the gold standard by no means a negligible quantity. But France is so deeply involved that she will probably be compelled in her own interests to come to the rescue with a large loan.

As the dividend foreshadowed, the report of the London and India Docks Company for the past half-year shows a considerable falling off in this business of the port. The shipping entering the docks from foreign ports amounted to 2,435,980 tons, a decrease of 129,238 tons as compared with the corresponding period, and in coastwise shipping there was a decrease of 26,054 tons. The weight of goods landed was 438,476 tons, a decrease of 74,424 tons, and the stocks in warehouse on the 31st ult. amounted to 174,334 tons, a decrease of 45,122 tons. Under every head, therefore, a falling off is shown, and the earnings naturally reflect this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The gross receipts were £860,538, against £910,162, but there was a reduction in expenses from £597,986 to £581,399, so that the net revenue comes out at £274,138, against £312,176, a decrease of £38,038. The decline in the dividend from 3 1/8 to 1 3/4 per cent. on the Deferred stock, however, represents £66,000, so that there is still some £28,000 to be accounted for. The amount brought into the accounts was £24,000 less, and interest items make a difference of about £3,000, while the carry forward is increased from £1,666 to £2,654. It is satisfactory to note that a sharp eye has been kept on working expenses. Most of the items show economies, the only important exceptions being rates and taxes (up £9,000) and dredging.

As usual for several years past the dividend announcement of the North London Railway makes a more disappointing comparison with the rate for the corresponding period than that afforded by the great majority of the English lines. The distribution proposed is at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, as against 5 per cent. a year ago, but whether or not the reserve fund is to be drawn upon to assist the half-year's net balance, as in the preceding eighteen months, we are not at present aware. For the twelve months the dividend will have amounted to 4 3-4 per cent. in contrast with 5 1-2 per cent. for 1904. Not a very long time ago, the North London paid 7 1-2 per cent. for many years uninterruptedly, and as recently as 1900 the Ordinary stock stood at £217; it is now quoted at £122 1-2, and in view of the company's steady retrogression, is not much of a catch at that. The management of the railway has become a by-word and a reproach for in spite of persistent criticisms and the warning of increased competition from tubes, trams, and motors, its services are as antiquated and as unattractive as ever. Unfortunately for the independent proprietors the majority of the North London stock is held by the North-Western Company, which finds the former system a convenient communication between its goods depots at Broad-street, Haydon-square, and Poplar and its own main line at Chalk Farm and Willesden. Real reform, therefore, appears to be well nigh out of the question, and it would not be very surprising if those holders of North London stock who have clung on while its market valuation has fallen nearly 50 per cent., were to clear out and leave the business entirely to the North-Western Company.

The only two provincial railways which have announced reduced dividends for the past half-year have been the Barry and Rhymney, whilst the Taff Vale only just managed to maintain its former rate. It is well-known that most of the profit earned by these railways is derived from the carriage of coal from the pit-mouth to the sea for export. In 1901 the export duty of 1s. per ton on all exported coal above the value of 6s. per ton was imposed and still exists. This has been a serious handicap to the South Wales Railways, because it has tended to restrict the output from the districts served by them, and it is hoped that the duty will be repealed. There is undoubtedly a strong case in favour of the repeal of this tax, because whereas coal in 1900 commanded an average price of nearly 11s. per ton at the pit, it has since fallen to below 8s. per ton. Moreover, the Royal Commission on Coal supplies has since put forward evidence to show that our visible coal supply is probably far greater than most people assumed it to be a few years ago, and that there is now no reason for retaining a tax which tends to restrict the export of coal. Should the Chancellor of the Exchequer see his way to forego the revenue (about two millions per annum) arising from this duty, an impetus would certainly be given to the business of various railways which carry large quantities of coal for export, and particularly, the South Wales group and the North Eastern and Hull and Barnsley Railways.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations was held on the afternoon of Saturday last, when His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, presided.

At the meeting the following members of the Council were present:—The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Montagu De Pomeroy Webb, the Hon. Mr. Edward Giles, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the Hon. Mr. Leslie Crawford, the Hon. Sir Walter C Hughes, the Hon. Mr. George Owen William Dunn, the Hon. Sir Steyning W. Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Dajiabaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon. Mr Ernest Barkley Raikes, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Malcolm Couper Gibb, and the Hon. Sirdar Navroji Padamji.

BUILDINGS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The following are some of the questions put by the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad.

Q.—Whether Government have considered the desirability of immediately introducing a short Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act only for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations of the committee that was appointed by Government to consider the question of providing suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay, without waiting for the introduction of a comprehensive Bill to amend the said Act? A.—Government hope to be able to introduce the necessary legislation on the subject at the next Poona Session of the Legislative Council.

AID TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Q.—Whether Government will be pleased now to state the manner in which they propose to utilise the balance of Rs. 63,000 allotted by the Government of India in support of University education in this Presidency, after allotting Rs. 13,000 for travelling allowances for Fellows and charges for inspection of Colleges? Whether Government will be pleased to lay on the Table the correspondence between them and the Syndicate on the above subject? A.—Government cannot lay the correspondence on the Table as it is incomplete. Government propose to utilise the balance of Rs. 50,000 remaining out of the grant of Rs. 63,000 for the year 1904-1905 for the benefit of the 5 aided Colleges mentioned as follows:—Wilson College, St. Xavier's College, Gujarat College, Fergusson College, Dayaram Jethmal College. Sind Under the orders of the Government of India this grant is not intended for Government Colleges or Law Classes.

LICENSES FOR DRIVING MOTOR CARS.

Q.—Whether Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of altering the present conditions under which licenses for driving motor-cars in the City of Bombay are issued by the Police Commissioner so as to enable that officer to grant licenses only to persons who are thoroughly competent to drive such cars? A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

ACCOMMODATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Q.—Whether Government intend to resume the leasehold ground on which a number of bungalows on the Malabar Hill are built and to erect upon the sites houses reserved for the accommodation of Government officials? A.—The question of resuming certain resumable plots of land on Malabar Hill, in order to provide accommodation for Government servants, has for some time past been under the consideration of Government, but no final decision has yet been arrived at.

Q.—Whether any notices for such resumption have been served and, if so, in the case of how many and what bungalows on the Hill? A.—Only one notice of resumption has been served. The notice refers to Survey No. 7294 now the property of Mr. Adamji Pirbhoy.

Q.—Whether Government will be pleased to state how many houses they propose to erect on the sites when resumed for the accommodation of Government officials, and what total amount they intend to spend for this purpose? A.—Government have come to no decision.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

The following are a few of the questions put by the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to place on the Table the specific orders, if any, issued in view of the impending famine over a large portion of the Bombay Presidency with respect to suspension and remissions of land-revenue as well as with respect to preservation of cattle and human life? A.—The sanction of the Government of India to the proposed rules regarding suspensions and remissions of land-revenue submitted to them has not been received. As soon as it is the rules will be made public with the permission of the Supreme Government. As regards the orders issued with respect to the preservation of human life and cattle, the Honourable Member is referred to the Press Note No. 704, dated 26th January 1906, copies of which were placed on the Editor's Table.

ACCIDENTS ON THE SOUTHERN MARATHA LINE.

Q.—(a) Is it the case that large portions of the Southern Maratha Railway Line are not guarded by fencing, and that this want of fencing results in frequent injury to human life and cattle? (b) Will Government be pleased to give a statement for five years ending with 1905 (inclusive) showing the number of men and cattle injured or killed on the Southern Maratha Railway Line within the Presidency of Bombay on account of want of fencing on that line? A.—(a) It is the case that considerable portions of the Southern Maratha Railway System traversing this Presidency are not fenced. Cattle are not infrequently run over on these lengths, but this cannot be ascribed solely to the want of fencing. A very limited number of human 'trespassers' are also yearly killed and injured on the line, but Government are not in a position, without further detailed inquiry, to say whether this is more frequent on unfenced than on fenced sections of the Railway. Even on unfenced sections such accidents could rarely be ascribed to want of fencing.

(b) The accident returns for the year 1905 are not yet available. The figures for the years 1901 to 1904 are as under:—

Cases of Trains running over cattle on the line (about 1,600 miles).

1901	195
1902	253
1903	199
1904	288

No loss of, or injury to, human life resulted from these accidents. The number of cattle killed or injured is not known to, Government and it is doubtful if these details could now be obtained from the Railway authorities.

Number of 'trespassers' killed or injured by the movement of trains.

	Killed.	Injured.
1901	11	10
1902	7	7
1903	5	5
1904	3	4

These figures do not include "suicides." All the above figures are for the entire Southern Maratha Railway System (some 1,600 miles of line), i.e., for the system both within and without this Presidency, and for both the fenced and unfenced portions of the line. It is not possible to give the corresponding figures for the sections of the line within the Presidency only without further reference to the Railway authorities and considerable delay. As already stated it cannot be said how many of the cattle accidents are due to want of fencing, and it is extremely doubtful whether any of the accidents to human trespassers can be ascribed to this cause. People constantly climb through the fences on to the line.

INACCESSIBLE CREEKS TO COUNTRY VESSELS.

Q.—Is it the case that the old waterways in Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Karwar (Kanara) districts are being rapidly silted up and that the old bunders like Chiplun, Rajapur, etc., are becoming inaccessible to country vessels as of old? A.—It is quite true that the depth of water in the creeks on the West Coast is gradually diminishing owing to the deposit of silt. The process has been going on for hundreds of years and is likely to continue. The improvement of the creeks by the removal of silt would involve vast expenditure which could only be justified by the existence of a great port.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETINGS OF A DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

Q.—Is it a fact that the proceedings of the meetings of the District Local Board of Ratnagiri are conducted in English? A.—Government have no information regarding the matter referred to and a report has been called for.

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE.

Q.—Is it a fact that in the Bijapur district for 1904-1905 Government issued orders to suspend revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,75,000 and to remit to the extent of Rs. 40,000? Will Government be pleased to state if those orders were carried out? If not, will Government be pleased to give the actual figures of suspension and remission in that year? A.—Government sanctioned estimates of suspensions and remissions to the extent mentioned by the Honourable Member. The amount actually suspended was Rs. 31,591 less than the estimate, owing to people paying up voluntarily. The Mamlatdars seem to have reported up to 31st July only about Rs. 15,000 of remissions and the Collector has

been inquiring the reason of the shortage. The result will appear in the Land-Revenue Administration Report which is shortly due.

GUJARATI AND MARATHI TEXT BOOKS.

Q.—Are Government aware of the strong dissatisfaction that prevails in the minds of the public about the quality of the contents, the suitability, the general get-up as well as the prices of the Gujarathi and the Marathi text-books publised for Government under the recommendations of the Text-book Committee? A.—Government are not aware of the existence of a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the public about the text-books in question.

PROTECTED OR RISERVED FORESTS.

Q.—Is Government aware that at the Budget Meeting of 1904 I referred to a rule framed under section 41 of the Forest Act to the effect, that no person should open a saw-pit or cut wood or do any carpentry work at any place within one mile of either a protected or reserved forest and said that as almost all the villages in the Kolaba district are situated within one mile of either a protected or reserved forest, if the rule were enforced, no traveller on his way or husbandman could repair his broken wheel or plough but must leave his cart or plough and apply for a written permission to repair it, and that as such permission required time the owner of a broken cart, wheel or a broken plough, or for that matter the owner of a hut, the roof of which has been injured, must needs wait for weeks if not for months before he could set about repairing the defects, and at the same meeting the Honourable Sir James Monteath promised to make an inquiry as to working of the rule? Will Government be pleased to state the result of such inquiry? A.—The Honourable Member's remarks on the original rule No. 21 were referred to the officers in charge of Forest Circles, who reported in due course that no complaints as to the working of the rule had been received and that no Forest Officer had ever been asked for permission under the rule to deal with timber to which the owner of the wood had a legal right, and which he desired to use for carpentry purposes. Realising that a strict enforcement of the rule as worded might result in considerable hardship, under their Notification No. 6317, dated 3rd August 1905, Government have published for general information, and in substitution for the rule previously in force, one limiting the acts prohibited within one mile of a reserved or protected forest to the establishment of a sawpit, erecting machinery or plant for the cutting, converting or fashioning of timber and burning timber. A period of three months was allowed for the submission of objections to the new rule. Some petitions of objection have been received and although the three months' interval for submission of objections has elapsed others are awaited, which will be taken into consideration before the sanction of the Government of India to the new rule is applied for.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX.

Q.—Do the orders of Government allow income-tax to be assessed on the Khoti-faida earned by khotś? A.—Since 8th December 1904, when a reply was given to the Honourable Member in respect of a similar question, no appeal has been received from any khot whose khoti-faida has been assessed to income tax. If any khot considers that any part of his income has been wrongly assessed, he has his obvious remedy by appeal and by representation to Government for revision.

THE PIR PAO SEGREGATION CAMP.

The following are a few of the questions put by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to supply the following information in connection with the Pir Pao Segregation Camp? (1) The total number of pilgrims who passed through the Camp on their way to Mecca during each of the following seasons:—(a) Season ending in February 1904; (b) season ending in January 1905; and (c) season ending in January 1905. (2) The total number of cases of plague which were detected amongst the pilgrims during each of the above seasons. (3) The name and the medical qualification of the officer or officers who diagnosed the cases. (4) The manner in which each case terminated. A.—The following table furnishes the information required under sub-heads (1) and (2) of the Honourable Member's question:—Total number of pilgrims who passed through the Pir Pao Segregation Camp on their way to Mecca in 1903-04, 1904-05, 1905-06 were 16,047, in 12,449, 18,375, respecting. Only one case of plague was detected among the pilgrims in 1905-06. The case which occurred last season was that of a child which was rejected on account of high temperature at the Pir Pao Camp from a batch of pilgrims about to sail on the 22nd October 1905. It was sent to the Port Health Camp and thence to the Maratha Hospital on the above date, and on the 24th idem Dr. N. H. Choksy, M. D., Special Assistant Health Officer of that Hospital, reported that it was suffering from plague. The case was discharged cured from the Maratha Hospital on the 14th November 1905.

DEBTS OF THE SIND ZEMINDARS.

The following is one of the questions put by the Hon. Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheikh Ismail:—

Q.—(a) Is it the case that a large proportion of the burden of debts of the Sind zemindars is composed of unrecovered advances made to cultivators who are as a general rule tenants-at-will and that recovery of the advances through the expensive and tedious course of a suit in the Civil Court has always been of little or no avail? (b) Is it the case that there has always been want of cultivators in most parts of Sind and the cultivators have been known for the habit of taking advances from one and going over to another zemindar? (c) Is it true that in the earlier periods (some 20 years ago) desertors used to be proceeded against under Act XIII of 1859 until the Sadar Court held that the Act applied to labourers and artificers but not to cultivators, and that since then resort was had to prosecutions under section 420, Indian Penal Code until the said Court pronounced that that section also did not apply? A.—(a) Government are aware that many of the Sind zamindars have made their advances to cultivators or haris which they have not been able to recover and that as a rule no attempt is made to recover these advances through the Civil Courts on the ground that the process is expensive, tedious and often useless. (b) It has been admitted for a long time past that Sind suffers from a scarcity of indigenous cultivators. A constant source of complaint by zemindars is that many cultivators they have engaged as haris, and to whom they have made advances of money enter the service of other zamindars without returning the advances received. (c) As regards the first portion of the question Government believe that the facts are as stated by the Honourable Member. With reference to the second portion they have no information of the number of cases of this nature which have been disposed of, or attempted to be disposed of, under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, nor of the ruling of the Sadar Court to which the Honourable Member refers.

THE RUBBI CROP OF KHANDESH.

The following is one of the questions of the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit:—

Q.—Is it a fact that the rubbi crop in Khandesh has suffered this year to a very great extent on account of the late rain holding off? If so, to what extent? What relief is Government giving to the distressed cultivators? A—Government have received no information that any general failure of the rubbi crop has occurred or that relief in the shape of suspensions or remissions is required in the Khandesh district.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE IN ALIENATED VILLAGES.

The following are a few of the questions put by the Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Chief of Ichalkaranji.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state whether the orders referred to in the answer to my questions Nos. 1 and 2, dated 21st August 1903, have been issued? If so, will Government be pleased to place a copy of the same on the Council Table? A.—The Honourable Member is referred to the Press Note issued by Government on 24th October 1903 which declared that the Governor in Council saw no reason why Government should not collect the revenue in alienated villages brought under a survey settlement if the Inamdars wish it and agree to grant remissions and suspensions, on occasions of famine or scarcity, on a scale corresponding with that applied to Government villages in similar circumstances. An amendment of the Land-Revenue Code is required before effect can be given to the proposals. Government have not yet been able to have the amendment made but the matter has not been lost sight of.

COLLECTIONS AND ARREARS OF REVENUE.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state what action is taken by the District Officers in cases in which it may have come to their notice from the quarterly statements of collections and arrears of revenue in respect of alienated villages submitted to them by the Mamlatdar that a very large portion of the revenue remains outstanding? A.—Obviously the action taken by District Officers must differ considerably in different districts in different seasons, and it would scarcely be possible to give a general reply to the question. This and several questions of the Honourable Member show that he still regards the collection of Inamdars' revenue in alienated villages as unsatisfactory. Government agree with him and in order that special attention may be given to the subject have directed that it should be specially noticed every year by the Collectors in their annual Administration Reports. The subject was duly noticed in the reports for 1903-1904 which were reviewed in Government Resolution No. 5075, dated 21st June 1905, to paragraph 12 and an extract from the last paragraph of which the Honourable Member's attention is invited.

FORFEITURE OCCUPANCIES.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh at the Meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th September 1905 asked the following questions:—

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to ascertain and say whether in the district of Broach notices for the forfeiture of occupancies are not being issued for enforcing the payment of Government dues of past years in cases where the collection of the dues of the current years have been ordered to be wholly or partially suspended by reason of the failure of crops? (b) Will Government be pleased to say whether they consider such action consistent with the spirit of the rules issued by them last year about the giving of suspensions and remissions? A—In the Broach district what appears to have happened is this. In years prior to 1904-1905 certain occupants well able to pay, have got into arrears of unsuspended revenue, which they keep hanging over in the hope that they will be eventually remitted. Some of such persons have been pressed for payment of these arrears notwithstanding the fact that they have been allowed suspensions during the current year under the rules which permit revenue to be suspended without enquiry into the individual circumstances of defaulters. These particular persons are reported to be contumacious defaulters, and accepting the Collector's assurance on this point Government consider that in placing pressure upon them the Collector has in no way violated the spirit of the rules.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS OF SIND.

The Hon. Mr. E. Fulton moved the first reading of the Bill farther to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons for the introduction of the Bill:—"The chief object of this Bill is to strengthen both the final appellate court for Sind and also the district and sessions court of Karachi. The establishment of both has been found inadequate to present conditions. Since this establishment was organized the population of the province of Sind has increased by 50 per cent, and that of Karachi has more than doubled; while Karachi has recently made noteworthy progress in wealth, education and commercial enterprise. It is considered that the present Bill will effect such a reorganization of the courts as will meet the immediate requirements of the province. At present the Sadar Court consists of the Judicial Commissioner acting alone as Judge of that Court, and the constitution of the district and sessions court is similar to that of other district and sessions courts. The Bill proposes to amalgamate the two court, by increasing the number of the Judges of the Sadar Court to three with provision for further expansion and making all the Judges ex-officio Judges of the district and sessions court. It is proposed to style the amalgamated courts the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. Provision has been made for regulating the procedure of the new court and in particular for facilitating the record of evidence. The opportunity has also been taken of effecting a few necessary changes of minor importance in the Act. Such details of the draft as seem to call for further mention are dealt with in the following Notes on clauses:—

Clause 2.—New section 1 will allow the expansion of the court beyond the necessary minimum of three judges. New section 1 A extends to the newly constituted court the provision as to appointment and removal which under the present law applies to the presiding judge, and gives the judges so appointed all the powers of a district and sessions judge.

Clause 4.—New section 9B is a modification of section 575 of the Code of Civil Procedure to suit the conditions of the new Court. It is proposed to allow reference in the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner, to a third judge, whether the difference of opinion is with regard to a point of law or otherwise. The Judicial Commissioner will, however, have power to order a rehearing before a full bench.

New section 9C is a similar modification of sections 375 and 429 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

New section 9D introduces a necessary condition for the constitution of a bench of three or more judges, and at the same time provides against a judge hearing an appeal whether civil or criminal against his own decision when sitting otherwise than as a member of such a bench.

It is proposed to apply the provisions of new section 9E to criminal cases as well as civil. As sessions cases in Karachi are almost entirely tried by jury and there is no appeal on a question of fact, the verbal accuracy of the Judge's record is not of so great importance. It is desirable where possible to conclude jury cases in a single day's hearing. There are many cases in which a second day would be unnecessary if the time spent in recording the evidence in full and afterwards reading it over to the witness were saved. Judges entrusted with the work of a High Court may presumably be trusted to make an adequate record of the evidence.

Clause 5.—The extension of the Subordinate Judges' powers of appointment and discipline is a matter of administrative convenience: the provision of an appeal to the Judge of the District Court secures the privilege against abuse.

Clause 7.—The Deputy Commissioner now represents the Political Superintendent, the latter phrase being obsolete. The latter part of the clause provides for repeal or alteration of the rules for the administration of Thar and Parkar."

THE HON. MR. FULTON'S SPEECH.

The Hon Mr. Fulton in moving the first reading of the Bill said:—"Your Excellency,—It is with some satisfaction that I now rise to move the first reading of this long expected measure for the improvement of the Chief Court of the Province of Sind. The subject is one that has been under discussion for more than thirty years, and as my memory goes back rather a long way, I can recollect a scheme put forward by the Judicial Commissioner in the early seventies for the reorganisation of the Sadar Court. At the time that project came to nothing, but it left behind the feeling that has never died out that a reform was required and that it was not right that the great and final powers of a High Court, in a Province, the importance of which was continually increasing, should remain permanently vested in one single judge, however able he might be. From time to time the question was revived, but for many years it was not found possible to deal with it in any practical way. At last in 1902 the matter was energetically taken up by the Public Prosecutor Mr. Crouch, who formulated a scheme the main features of which at once commended themselves to the Judicial Commissioner, to the Chamber of Commerce at Kurrachee, and I think I may say generally, to the public in Sind. A series of negotiations followed, which to some may have appeared rather protracted, but could not probably be shortened without danger of overlooking important consideration, and finally in October last year Mr. Crouch's scheme with certain modifications obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State. The present measure is intended to give effect to this scheme. The main features are that the Sadar Court and the District Court are to be combined in a Court of three Judges, of whom one is necessarily to be a Barrister of at least five years' standing, while the other two, including the Judicial Commissioner, will ordinarily be members of the Indian Civil or Statutory or Provincial Civil Services. Provision is being made for an increase of the number of Judges with the sanction of the Government of India if hereafter such increase is found necessary; but for the present there seems no doubt that three Judges will be enough for the work of the Court. Power will be given to the Court to make rules with the sanction of Government for the distribution of the work among the Judges and generally for the details of administration such as are usually regulated by rules which can be varied from time to time as experience may prove necessary. There was some discussion about the name of the new Court. Personally, I should rather have liked to preserve the name of the Sadar Court. I never care much for altering old names to which people have grown accustomed, but objections were pointed out to the retention of this name. The name of Chief Court was held inappropriate having regard to official phraseology for a Court of only three Judges. Finally it was decided with the approval of the Secretary of State to adopt the name of Judicial Commissioner's Court on the analogy of the Principal Court in Oudh. To this name it is thought no reasonable exception can be taken. I now, therefore, propose that the Bill be read a first time and shall hereafter move that it may be referred to a Select Committee, which will, I hope be able to meet on Monday or Tuesday and that the report may be submitted without delay in order to enable the second and third readings to be taken at an adjourned meeting in the month of March."

The first reading of the Bill was then carried.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate-General, the Hon. Sir Stoyning Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad and the Hon. Mr. Fulton, and that they be directed to send in their report on the 21th of this month.

The motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton further moved that the Council might be pleased to extend the period fixed for the Select Committee of the report on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the powers and procedure of Mamlatdars' Courts (No. IV of 1905) till the end of this month. The speaker said the report ought to have been submitted before the 1st January last, but for certain reasons it had been found impossible to get it ready by that time.

The motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned.

THE LABOUR COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The Government of India resolutions are about to be issued giving particulars of the enquiries allotted to the recently appointed Labour and Stores Committees. The Labour Committee is expected to take four months over its investigations.

THE INDIAN COTTON CROP.

HALF A MILLION DECREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The final Official Memorandum upon the Indian Cotton Crop of the current season places the total cutturn at 3 1-4 million bales against 3 3-4 million bales last year.

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS ARRIVE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 18.

The Northumberland Fusiliers landed here yesterday and were played in by the King's Own Regiment. The latter are in camp on the maidan, where they have been flooded out with rain during the last two days.

THE INDIAN SUGAR CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The final estimate of the Indian Sugar-cane Crop of the current season is published to-day, and places the total cutturn of the raw product at 1 3-4 million tons against a little over two million tons last year.

THE NEW NICKEL ANNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 17.

The weight of the one anna nickel coin that is about to be introduced into the coinage of India will be sixty instead of fifty grains as was first proposed, the Mint authorities having found that the heavier pattern is preferable for technical reasons.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY REGULATIONS.

EXTENDED TIME WANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

At the meeting of the Calcutta University Senate to-day, it was decided to apply to Government for extension until the end of September next in the time limit for submitting the new regulations for the University.

SUPPOSED MURDER ON A TEA PLANTATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The following telegram from Darjiling dated to-day has reached the "Statesman." Mr. Goss of the Phoobsering Tea Estate, which is near Lebong, was found dead in his bed this morning with his throat cut. It is believed he has been murdered. The body will be brought up to the Eden Sanitarium this afternoon and the funeral will probably take place to-morrow morning.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer F. B. Phillips is appointed to the charge of the Factory, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, vice Amor, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Cantonments House-Accommodation Act are notified to provide for the appointment of Committees of Arbitration to take evidence, summon witnesses, and make awards regarding the taking up of houses and the fixing of their rents.

Conductors Welsh, of the Ordnance Department, and Leahy, P. W. D., are transferred to the pension establishment.

Indian Army—Majors A. L. Phillips and E. R. Hartigan are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains Murray, Harding, Macqueid, Stack, Birch, McMullen, Howell, Dickson, Daniell, Lloyd, Hodding, Pennington, Longden, Eastmead, Vaughan, Jackson, Vanrenen, Annesley, Hefferman, Dounan, Lyne, Garden, Fenner, Hamilton, Searle, F. Major, Brooke, Quinn, Sherer, Bell, Ford, Lloyd-Jones, Hitchins, Barnard, Price, Black, Shea, Anderson, Rattray, Walker, Kunnize, Moore and Kemball to be Majors; while Captains Stevens and Pierce are gazetted Majors provisionally.

The following are permitted to retire:—Major-General Sir Alexander Reid with effect from the 1st ultimo; and Colonel R. K. Ridgeway with effect from the 9th ultimo.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Lieut.-Colonel Stanyon, Nagpore Volunteer Rifles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 17.

The tenure of the appointment of Major-General Smith-Dorrien, in command of a division, is extended by 2 years.

Colonel Haughton, 80th Infantry, is appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant General of the Poona Division, vice Colonel Stevens on leave.

THE Directorship of the institute for Medical Research in the Federated Malay States was officially offered to Dr. Aldo Castellani, Director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, while he was in England on leave. To have accepted it would, no doubt, have been very much to his advantage, as the Singapore appointment is admittedly a much more important position and the salary attached to it is practically double what the Bacteriological Director gets in Ceylon. Dr. Castellani, however, decided to decline the offer and return to Ceylon.

THE BAZAAR FIRE.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

THE adjourned inquest touching the death of Alimahomed Mahomedbhoy Merali, the little child who accidentally fell from his ayah's hands while being brought out by her from the burning building at Chakla, Bombay, on the 5th instant, and who subsequently died in the G. T. Hospital, was continued yesterday morning at the Morgue by Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay.

At the inquest were present Superintendent Sanderson, Mr. Clement Robinson, Manager of the Bombay Telephone Company, Mr. A. E Shearing, Water Engineer of the Bombay Municipality and Mr. W. Nicholls, Chief Officer of the Municipal Fire Brigade Stations, Mr. M. A. Jinna, Barrister-at-Law was also present.

The work before the jury commenced with the evidence of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Merali, a dealer in glass-ware and father of the deceased. In course of his evidence he said that when the fire broke out in Chukla on the 5th instant, he was not at home. He returned home at about 7-15 p.m. that night when he saw the house wrapped in flames. He could not enter the house then. About half an hour later he heard that his son had been taken to the G. T. Hospital. When he went there he found his son dead. He saw his ayah at the hospital, where she is still detained for treatment. He questioned her and she told him that after the fire had broken out she took the deceased with her and jumped on the roof of the adjoining house to find her way out of the burning house, but her foot slipped and she along with the deceased fell on the road.

Evidence of Mahomed Manji, dealer in iron and brass bed-steads, was then led. He said he occupied the shop and godown on the ground floor of the ill-fated house. His godown contained coir for making mattresses, and had a few packing cases and some straw left loose on the floor, but it contained nothing that was combustible. His principal stock was iron and brass bedsteads. He tenanted the whole of the ground floor. Mr. Allimahomed Goolamhoosain was the owner of the house. About three-quarters of an hour before the fire broke out two Europeans had come to his shop and paid him the price of a bead stead and a matress. But the matress was not then ready. He ordered his servant Essuf to get the matress made out of coir from the godown. He then left the shop and went into the adjoining one. Here at about 4 p. m. he was told that a fire had broken out in his shop. The witness said he had his stock insured. He then raised an alarm to notify the inmates of the house to come out.

From the evidence of Essuf Hayatkhan, a servant of the last witness, it appeared that when he was ordered by his master to prepare a matress for the two Europeans, he asked Pedroo, a general servant in the shop, to fetch the matress from the godown and bring the same up to him on the "otla." At that time it was getting dark so Pedroo took a lighted lamp from the show-room and went in to the godown with it alone. About five minutes before the great fire the witness heard Pedroo raising an alarm of a fire having broken out in the godown. In response to the alarm the witness went into the godown when he saw some of the coir blazing in flames. There was a bundle of coir there and some loose coir lying about the floor. On the floor there was straw lying close by. The straw was kept for packing purposes. A general alarm of the fire was then raised. In the godown there was coir enough to make three matresses of them. There had been no one into the godown before Pedroo had been there.

Pedroo DeSouza was the next witness before the jury. He said he was the general servant in the shop in which the fire first broke out. At about 6 p. m. on the evening in question placing the lamp on a table in the godown, he picked up some loose coir into his arms to be taken out to the "otla." As he was just passing by the lamp he saw the coir catching fire. He threw the burning coir on the floor and tried to extinguish the flames with his open hands. The loose straw soon caught the fire and in a moment the godown was full of smoke. He then gave an alarm. He had not knocked the lamp down.

At this stage Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, told the jury that as far as the question of the origin of the fire was concerned, they had before them clear evidence to show that the fire was purely accidental. It was theirs and his primary duty to find out how the deceased met his death. He considered that they had traced the origin of the fire which alone was the cause of the death of the child. Even at the present stage the jury would be right to come to the conclusion that the child met his death by falling accidentally on the ground from the roof while trying to escape from the burning house. It was largely into the hands of the jury to see to what fu ther extent they should go through the enquiry. But it was usual in such cases to make some enquiries as to the means adopted to put the fire out. He thought it therefore proper in the public interest that some inquiry should be made into the means adopted to put the fire out.

Mr. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo, manager of Messrs. Ahmed Shivji and Brothers, furniture dealers in the Chakla, said his shop was opposite to the house where the fire broke out. He gave the alarm at the telephone office, the operater, whom he could not identify, told him to telephone the message himself, pointing him one of the machines. The witness said he was much confused to send a message himself, and that he should telephone the news to the fire brigades. The operator said he would. On that, he left the telephone exchange office and returned to his shop. He watched the fire expecting the fire engines to turn up on the scene. The witness said he had marked the time when he first went up to the telephone exchange. It was then 6-15 p.m. by the Crawford Market Tower Clock. He waited for twenty minutes and seeing no fire engines arriving on the scene, he went back for the second time to the telephone exchange office. It was then past half past six. Coming up to the telephone office he shouted out from the street to the operators asking them if they had telephoned to the fire brigades, as none of them had arrived. One of the operators came up to the window saying the message was put to the wires. He then again returned to the scene of the conflagation. About five or ten minutes later he saw a fire brigade engine come up from the Pydhownie side. He thought about forty minutes had elapsed between the time he first knew of the fire and the time when the fire brigade engine appeared on the scene. The engine then began to play upon the flames, but they could not make the water go higher up than the first floor.

Mr. Sheering desired to know of the witness if they threw water on the building direct from the stand-pipe on the road just in the way the Municipality watered their streets, or through the trough.

The witness said he could not tell that. Continuing, the witness said that the fire brigade ladder on wheels was brought on the scene ten minutes after the fire brigade engine had arrived. But by that time the whole of the building was covered in flames. He was of opinion that if the ladder had been brought earlier there would not have been loss of human lives.

Samuel Lazarus Salve, an operator at the Mandvi telephone exchange, in course of his evidence produced his log-book to show that the first news of the fire was received and distributed to the Market exchange a 6 45 p. m. by the Market Tower clock.

The inquest then stood adjourned till the afternoon of Sunday next.

THE BELLARY PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

AT the meeting on Saturday of this Company the Directors laid before the Shareholders the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1905. During the year under report 1,953 bales were pressed by the press factory, and 5 040 maunds were ginned by the gin factory and the result of the net earning amounts to Rs. 2,923 12 7, including Rs. 3,3-11 9 brought forward from last year to which the Directors propose to transfer the sum of Rs. 1,570 from the amount standing to the credit of the equalization of dividend fund, thus making the total available for disposal to be Rs. 4 193-12-7 which they propose to apportion as follows:—To payment of dividend on 167 shares at Rs. 10 per share Rs. 1 670; to depreciation of Machinery Rs. 2 5 0 to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 23-12-7, total Rs. 4,193-12 7. The directors regret to state that owing to partial failure of the cotton crop in Western Districts and the keen competition in the ginning industry the result of the Company's earnings during the year under report is not so satisfactory as was expected, but they look for better prospects this year. Owing to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Volkart United Press Co. Ld, having withdrawn from the combination, the Western Pressing combination will be at an end on 28th February 1906. The property is insured against loss by fire for Rs. 94,700. Mr. Gulabchund M. Damania retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. The directors have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

Mr. Gulabchund M. Damania was re-elected a Director and Mr. Manockshaw Pestonji has been re-elected an Auditor.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned surveys of a small metre-gauge line from Satara Road on the Southern Mahratta Railway to Satara City, and of a metre-gauge extension of the Barsoe-Kishanganj Branch "via" Titalia, to Jalpaiguri, a distance of fifty-nine miles.

THE Chief Engineer of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a Russian has gone to Peking on railway and mining business. It is reported that one of his objects is to demand a concession for a railway in Mongolia, and the Diplomatic Body is accordingly closely watching his movements.

HANDS CRACKED AND PEELED

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For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, or bandage the feet lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough, and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, and for itching, burning, and scaling eczemas, rashes, inflammations, and chafings, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

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THE BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

A SERIES OF SURPRISES.

Fine weather, not too hot, favoured the large crowd which visited Mahaluxmi on Saturday, and the lawn was, in a small way, quite a rival to Goodwood in brightness. But it was not a good day for the visitors who went, as who did not, to do something more than watching the races and dresses. Only one favourite came home in the six events and punters had rather a sorry look at the end of the day, when profits and losses were reckoned up over a parting drink in the club tents. To the surprise of all, the much-talked of Long Tom started in the Grand Western Handicap at twenties, a fact that was explained that the owner was up instead of a pro. Even Prince Lyon, his second bow, ridden by Robinson was to be had at odds varying above five to one, and the general impression was that Sacristan II was going to romp home. Some Calcutta backing brought down the price of Signorina to sixes when the horses were leaving the Paddock, and Mallard only found favour at eights, rather long odds for the field. It proved Signorina's race from the start and the mare won handsomely by two lengths in 1 min. 55 4-5 secs., the chief excitement being over the placing of the next three. Mooreed which won the Bombay Derby was another win which escaped over much observation in the ring. Precious stood an easy favourite at two to one, with Royal at fives and Mooreed, which carried Robinson, at sixes. After a wearisome start Precious got away well with Laffy and Talisman close up, the latter said to be a possibility, but he could not stay the distance and Royal, which was leading at the fifth furlong, fell back and left the race to Precious, Laffy and Soleil. At the bend, however, Mooreed romped round on the outside and distanced Precious by a length and a quarter on the post. Precious was pressed for second place, but left Soleil a length behing, with Adonis a neck worse off. Creditor kept up his reputation in the Melten Plate, winning on the straight, when it seemed a certainty for Toman. Tachreet won by a length and a half in the Tow Le Meaunier Plate, whilst Russley Rose, the only real "Snip" of the day won the first event in a canter.

The following in the result.

The Imperial Plate.—Rs. 2,000; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose, 9st 4lbs...Burn 1
Mr W H ass' br e m Filbert, 7st 7lbs.....Vining 2
Mr G K's ch aus m Veera, 7st 9lbs .....Melson 3

Also ran: Pat C and Olga.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Russley Rose, 5 to 2 against Pat C, 7 to 1 Veera, 8 to 1 Filbert.

Veera got away well with Russely Rose close up till the bend, when the latter pulled right ahead and won by a length and a quarter, Filb r overhauling Veera by a head Time—1 m. 15 3-5 secs.

The Tom Le Mesurier Plate.—Rs. 2,500; out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200 For Arab ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands to carry 1st 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1903, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 700 or over over 10lbs, in addition to the above penalties. Allowance—Maidens 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet, 8st 10lbs .....Ames 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton, 9st 3lbs.....Robinson 2
Agn S Shah's b a h Oriental, 8st 4lbs .....Kamad 3

Also ran: Grey Fox, Oma, Red, Young Kohinoor, Zurriff, William Rufus, Panala II, Sir Jamal and Little Joker.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Oriental, 5 to 1 Tachreet, Little Joker, William Rufus and Grey Fox, 7 to 1 Bay Middleton and Panala II, tens and longer odds the rest.

Tachreet led out first and had the race in hand the whole way, winning by a length and a half. Bay Middleton out-distanced Oriental, the favourite, by a length. Time—1 m. 36 secs.

The Importers' Handicap.—Rs. 2 000; out of which second receive co Rs. 400, nd the third Rs. 200. A handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1905. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Bleach and Avasia's b aus g Dormant, 8st 3lbs .....Bradshaw 1
Mr J C Gaistaun's ch aus m Rustle, 7st 5lbs Melsom 2
Capt M H Wilson's b c h Whymper, 6st 7lbs Kamad 3

Also ran: Clynder, Camira, Adelaide, Resident, Flotsam, M. P., Henrique and Victory.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Camira, 7 to 2 Rustle, 5 to 1 Dormant and Whymper, 6 to 1 Adelaide, tens and longer odds the rest.

Rustle seemed the most likely and took the lead, with Camira and Dormant close up. At the bend Dormant was leading and won by a length, while Whymper was a neck behind Rustle. Time—1 m. 14 2-5 secs.

The Grand Western Handicap.—Rs. 10,000; out of which second receives Rs. 2,000, and the third Rs. 1,000 A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr E C Ramshaw's b aus m Signorina, 8st 11b Melsom 1
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus Regio, 8st 6lbs Southall 2
The Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus h Mallard, 8st 12lbs.....Bradshaw 3

Also ran: Nat Gould, Long Tom, Prince Lyon, Sacristan II, Chassepot, Child's Guide, Tubal Cain, Trenayr, Wood Sorrell.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sacristan II, 5 to 1 Prince Lyon, 6 to 1 Signorina, Nat Gould and Trenayr, 7 to 1 Regio, 8 to 1 Mallard and Chassepot, tens and longer odds the rest.

Signorina had the race from the start, Sacristan being amongst the leaders. At the half mile the mare was leadingb by a length and three quarters and this was not only easily maintained but increased to a couple on the post. Regio just beat Mallard for places.

The Bombay Derby.—Rs. 4,000; out of which second receives Rs. 700; and the third Rs. 200. For Arabs, W. A. reduced 1lb, Penalties—Winners 31st March, 1903, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs; twice or of race value Rs. 1,300 7lbs; oftener, or of race value Rs. 1,900. 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,400 3lbs.; of Rs. 8 000 or over, 10lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 6lbs. Maidens, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile 4 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet, 8st 10lbs .....Ames 1
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton, 9st 3lbs.....Robinson 2
Agn S Shah's b a h Oriental, 8st 4lbs .....Kamad 3

Also ran: Grey Fox, Oma, Red, Young Kohinoor, Zurriff, William Rufus, Panala II, Sir Jamal and Little Joker.

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Rustle seemed the most likely and took the lead, with Camira and Dormant close up. At the bend Dormant was leading and won by a length, while Whymper was a neck behind Rustle. Time—1 m. 14 2-5 secs.

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H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus Regio, 8st 6lbs Southall 2
The Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus h Mallard, 8st 12lbs.....Bradshaw 3

Also ran: Nat Gould, Long Tom, Prince Lyon, Sacristan II, Chassepot, Child's Guide, Tubal Cain, Trenayr, Wood Sorrell.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sacristan II, 5 to 1 Prince Lyon, 6 to 1 Signorina, Nat Gould and Trenayr, 7 to 1 Regio, 8 to 1 Mallard and Chassepot, tens and longer odds the rest.

Signorina had the race from the start, Sacristan being amongst the leaders. At the half mile the mare was leadingb by a length and three quarters and this was not only easily maintained but increased to a couple on the post. Regio just beat Mallard for places.

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Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet, 8st 10lbs .....Ames 1
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Jaffer's g a h Mooreed, 9st.....Robinson 1
R R S's g a h Precious, 9st 5lbs .....Ames 2
Thackur Shripal Singh's g a h Soleil, 9st...Evans 3

Also ran: Adonis, Laffy, Sandow, Egypt, Skylark, Talisman, Tindale and Royal.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Precious and Royal, 5 to 1 Mooreed, 6 to 1 Egypt, 8 to 1 Laffy and Skylark, tens and longer odd the rest.

At the start Royal and Talisman did well, but Precious took the lead at just past the judges' box and kept ahead till the second furlong, when Royal got up by two lengths. This was maintained till the fifth furlong, when Precious got in front again and was going well, when Mooreed rushed up from the bend on the outside and overhauled everything down the straight, winning by a length and a quarter. Precious beat Soleil by a length. Time—2 m. 53 4-5 secs.

The Melton Plate. Rs. 2,500 out of which second receives Rs. 500; and the third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July. 1903, and which are the property of or which have been bought from the importers. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) The winner of the New Plate, 1906, to carry a penalty of 5lbs, Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Alex A Essayie's b a h Creditor, 7st 7lbs ..... Heeroo 1
Messrs S A Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Toman, 8st 3lbs ..... Burn 2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Saglawi, 7st 3lbs ..... Traban 3

Also ran: Malik, Rummah, Burhan, Cardiff, Nooman, The Ranger, Khurdie, Greybird, Mudlool, Gold Belt, Bourbon, Martini, Sabah and Golden Hill.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Toman 5 to 2 Creditor, 5 to 1 Nooman, 6 to 1 The Ranger and Gold Belt, 10 to 1 Rummah, Kurdie and Mudlool, 20 s and 30's the rest.

Though Toman led off Creditor was next with plenty in reserve, and when on the straight Burn looked round to find Heeroo catching him up at a fretmendous pace, winning by a length and a half in 1m, 23 1-5 secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races were sailed on Saturday afternoon in a moderate breeze from the W.-N.-W. increasing to fresh for half an hour while the yachts were about S. Karanja Buoy :—

A Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-30 p m

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire.....	11 0	Capt Muter, RE or R H Hopkins..	3 20 0	5 45 56	2 5 56
Melody	17 0	Mr J B K Macbeth ...	3 20 0	5 47 44	2 0 44
Eileen IV...	Scr	Mr N N Wadia	3 20 0	5 23 50	1 59 50
Turquoise ...	11 0	Mr F J Preston	3 22 0	did no finish	

Time limit 7 p m—Course No 7 = 11-2 miles—Wind W-N-W Strength moderate. 1st prize won by Eileen IV. Melody saves entrance fee.

The four boats in A Class made a good start. At North Karanja, the first mark, Turquoise fouled the buoy and had to retire. There was a beat back to the Committee Vessel, which was rounded first by Eileen with Melody 7m. 10s. astern and Sapphire 2m. 14s. behind Melody.

In the freshening breeze on the run to South Karanja Buoy the boats maintained their respective positions. After rounding the buoy Melody had hard luck in being wrongly put about by a boat in another Class. On the beat home Sapphire overhauled Melody and in a fluky wind was able to maintain her position to the finish. The first prize was won by Eileen.

B Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-45 p m

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Pixie.....	3 0	Mr H R Greaves	3 45 0	Did not start.	
Erin	3 0	Mr R Hireland	3 45 0	5 54 55	2 6 55
Mannikin..	13 0	Officers R A ...	3 45 0	5 49 49	1 61 49
Janetta ..	Scr	Officers R E ...	3 45 0	5 51 33	2 6 43

Time limit 7 p m—Course No 5 + 1-7 miles—Wind W-N-W Strength moderate—1st prize won by Mannikin

The race was stopped on completion of course No 5.

B Class Handicap Race.—Only three boats started Erin and Mannikin crossed the line at gunfire, Janetta being some distance astern.

On the run to N. Karanja Buoy Mannikin took the lead, rounding the mark just ahead of Erin, with Janetta still astern.

It was thence a reach to S. Karanja Buoy, which was rounded in the same order, Erin on this reach gaining slightly on Mannikin.

On the beat in Schoone, the Janetta passed Erin, but Mannikin still keeping her head finished a winner even without her time allowance. This old boat is apparently growing young again and emulating past triumphs.

As the wind was falling the yachts were not sent round the short course.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat H'cap Race—Sailed at 1-0 p m

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M S	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	9 0	Dr F M Gibson.	4 0 0	6 11 51	2 2 51
Lapwing ...	10 30	Capt Goode. Capt H S J Gillespie.....	4 0 0	6 19 7	2 8 37
Meg	6 0	Mr C H Byrne	4 0 0	6 10 37	2 4 37
Maud	16	Mr J E Needham	4 0 0	6 17 2	2 1 2
Midget.....	16 0	Officers R A...	4 0 0	6 16 52	2 0 52
Sayonara...	Scr	Capt Grosse Mr C G Nomoo	4 0 0	5 57 30	1 57 30
Clutha	12 30	Mr J J W Ich	4 0 0	Did not finish	
Coralie....	17 30	Mr R W Fisher	4 0 0	6 26 7	2 8 37
Estella	16 0	Mr R Carruthers.....	4 0 0	6 15 11	1 59 11

Time limit 7 p m—Course No 5 = 8-8 miles—Wind W-N-W Strength moder te—1st prize won by Sayonara—2nd prize won by Estella—3rd prize won by Midget—Class prize won by Meg.

Tomtit Class and Small Boat Handicap Race.—Nine boats got away to an exceptionally good start, and on the run to North Karanja Buoy kept very evel. Sayonara drawing ahead gained the great advantage of a class mark.

Approaching North Karanja Buoy a sudden shift of the wind to the south caused the windward boats to gybe and lost to Meg, Lapwing and Tomtit, a slight advantage they had gained. As it was the leeward boats were carried up by the flood tide, and gybeing round just before the mark the whole fleet rounded in a bunch.

On the reach to South Karanja some of the boats took a course too much to windward, and the leeward boats gained a decided advantage. The mark was rounded by Sayonara first, followed by Estella four, Tomtit five, Lapwing six and a-half Maud seven and a-half minutes later. On the beat home Sayonara improved her lead, winning the first prize. Meg overhauled all the others ahead of her and took the class prize. Estella received the second handicap prize, and Midget the third to narrow margin of ten seconds from Maud.

Clutha did not finish.

GOVERNMENT AND MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following Circular has been issued by the Judicial Department of the Bombay Government :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a report regarding any serious accident caused by a motor-vehicle shall be submitted to Government in the Judicial Department by the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay; and by the District Magistrates for the Mofussil. These officers are further authorised to instruct the Public Prosecutor to appear in every prosecution which it may be found necessary to institute in reference to any "fatal motor accident." The Public Prosecutor should be instructed to object to the trial of such cases summarily. After the disposal of each case, Government should be furnished with copies of the proceedings.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The following societies have been registered up to date in the Bombay Presidency :—

Rural Kanginhal (Dharwar District); Bakrol-Visalpur, (Ahmedabad Dist.); Hulkoti, Chick Hangigol, Unkal (Dist. Dharwar); Tadval (Dist. Sholapur); Garag, Aminbhavi, Annigeri, (Dist. Dharwar); Uttrasanda, (Dist. Kaira); Malesamudra (Dist. Dharwar); Kaira, (Dist. Kaira); Muddebihal Group, (Dist. Bijapur); Sirsi, (Dist. Kanara); Bagewadi, (Dist. Belgaum); Tinmanur, Harlapur (Dist. Dharwar); Urban, Gokak, (Dist. Belgaum); Bettigeri, (Dist. Dharwar); Pioneer, Bombay; Umreth (Dist. Kaira): Number one—Military Accounts Mutual Help, Cosmos Poona; Bombay, Bombay; Hubli, (Dist. Dharwar).

In the case of rutal societies the liability of members is unlimited and in that of urban societies liability is limited.

Mr. K. N. Bhangaonkar has been working as an Honorary Organiser in Khandesh since the month of Mr. Motilal Chunilal has recently been appointed to be Honorary Organiser for Gujarat. It is expected that a similar appointment for the Southern Division will shortly be made.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY. MONDAY, FEB 19.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	Standard Time P	M
1st Race—The Produce Plate.....	3	55
2nd Race—The Midge Plate	4	25
3rd Race—The Mahaluxhmi Plate	4	55
4th Race—The Town Plate	5	25
5th Race—The Firing Plate	6	0
6th Race—The Stewards' Purse.....	6	30

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 104th Rifles their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

	Standard Time P	M
Colaba	3	10
Church Gate	3	15
Grand Road	3	21
Arrives at Mahaluxhmi	3	05

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

After the publication of Handicaps,

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

The Flying Plate—Dalkeith, Eptome, Resident, Abington, Young Sirdar, Gambara, Rustle, Dhakkaway, Flotsam Henrique.

The Mahalaxhmi Plate—Petuma, Transva l, M P, Loyal; Amyas, Applaus, Blue Blood, Jean Bart, Rossi, Tostwood, Childe Guido, Our state, Honest Lady, Admiral Crichton.

The Produce Plate—Carlen Shoo ing Star.

The Stewards Purse—Olga Patric.. Lt lo Admiral, Phil Courage, Picture, Lady Lovely, Cracker, Blitzgn Mata gh

The Town Plate—Pomard, Ashroff Horsck, Murshed, kour sahib Zahob, Oriental, Oma, Grey Fox, Little Joker, Sir Jamal, Karadev Tindale.

The Midget Plat—Ptarmigan, Troos, Ranjit, Yerbo, Automotor, Nonplus, Secretary, Darby.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C

Bombay, 18th Februar, 1906.

MURDER OF A SON-IN-LAW.

MITIGATION OF SENTENCE.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of a criminal reference made by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Session Judge of Thana on 17th January last submitting, under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the proceedings of his own Court in the case of Shewa Shukar, fisherman in which he had disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, he himself holding, on the strength of the circumstances disclosed by the evidence of witnesses for the Crown, that the accused was guilty of the charge of murder.

Accused was charged with committing the murder of Shewa Shukar, his son-in-law, on 16th November last, at Manikpur, in the Bassein Taluka, with a hatchet used in felling wood. The evidence of Bhuria Shukar and others showed that about midnight the deceased wanted to go out. His wife objected to his going out so late at night. Deceased asked why should she compel him to say where he was going, he had some business. Then he pushed her aside and went out. The woman told him to go wherever he wished. Accused was then seen to deal blows with his hatchet to the deceased, who cried out. Bhuria came out and asked Shewa whether he had committed murder. Shewa said he had and requested Bhuria not to make a noise over it. Three blows had been dealt with the sharp edge of the hatchet on the head of the deceased, smashing the skull-bones and lacerating the brain. Two blows were given with the handle of the hatchet in the left side of the chest, fracturing four ribs.

Mr. Tipnis remarked that the deceased had proved himself to be an ungrateful son-in-law; he was a man of an immoral character. Accused wanted to kill him and get rid of him. Within one hour of his being struck Shewa died. The provocation to the accused was neither grave nor sudden; he had time to cool down, he was not deprived of self-control, but he acted in a sudden fit of resentment.

The learned Chief Justice, in disposing of the reference, said that in the opinion of the Court there was enough in the case to justify the jury incoming to the conclusion that there had been a grave and sudden provocation reducing the offence to one falling under Section 304 of the Penal Code. At the same time the Court thought that the offence fell under the first part of the section, not under the second. The Court convicted the accused accordingly. Very reasonably had the jury appended to their verdict a recommendation to mercy. Having regard to this recommendation and to the circumstance on which it was based, a sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment was passed on the accused.

THE AUTHORITY OF A POLICE PATEL.

A VERBAL NOT A LAWFUL ORDER.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed of a reference in a case against Shivoo, woman, who was, in September last, convicted by the Police Patel of Ankola of refusal to obey a lawful order issued by a Police Patel personally, and was fined five rupees, or in default confinement for forty-eight hours in the village chowry. The fine had been paid.

Mr. G. L. Panse, District Magistrate of Kanara, in making the reference to the High Court, said that on the 22nd September 1905, one Hnappa made a complaint to the Police Patel of Ankola against the accused for petty abuse under Section 14 of the Bombay Village Police Act 8 of 1867. On the following day the Patel sent his ugrant (i. e. village servant), to ask the accused to present herself before the Patel that day to answer the accusation. She refused to attend, saying that she knew nothing of any complaint against her. The village servant again called her, but she refused to obey his orders. Upon this her attendance was procured through the District Police, and the Patel, in exercise of the special powers, which he is empowered to exercise under Section 15 of the Act convicted and sentenced her to pay a fine of five rupees, or in default confinement for forty-eight hours for the offence of her refusal to obey his orders. Under the circumstances the District Magistrate thought the conviction and sentence were illegal. Section 15 of the Village Police Act makes the refusal to obey a lawful order punishable when such order was issued by a Police Patel personally. The High Court, Mr. Panse said, had however, held that a Police Patel has authority to issue a summons to any person accused of an offence of which he can take cognizance to appear before him to answer the accusation, and such summons given by the Patel himself was a lawful order issued by him personally within the meaning of Section 15, of Act 8 (vide Ratnina Bawaji, Criminal Ruling 25 of 23rd April 1891.) But in this case Mr. Panse said, the Patel neither personally ordered the accused to appear before him, nor did he issue a summons under his signature to procure her attendance. The mere verbal communication, conveyed by the village servant not even in the presence of the Patel was, in Mr. Panse's opinion, insufficient to hold that the communication was lawful order issued by the Patel personally, within the meaning of Section 15. For these reasons, Mr. Panse requested that the conviction and sentence be set aside and the fine paid by the accused ordered to be refunded.

The Chief Justice, in dealing with the reference, said: Though the ruling cited does not cover the present case, still we think that a verbal order sent by a patel, as was done in this case, is not a lawful order issued by the Police Patel personally within the meaning of Section 15, clause 1, of Act 8 of 1867. We, therefore set aside the conviction and sentence and direct the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and a common jury, the trial of Valaobdas Ranchoddas (40), an agent, in whose jaths at Colaba merchants used to store cotton was further proceeded with, on a charge of committing criminal breach of trust as an agent of Rs. 1,85,000, valued at about ten thousand rupees, belonging to Motilal Agiaram. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Kandar, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. M. Jinnah, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, appeared for the defence. Ratansi Lakhmidas, mehta, of the accused in the course of his evidence said that he became afraid as the entries in the account-books were written in his own hand; but as a matter of fact there was no balance of the bales. Suganmal munim of the complainant, said that witness and his master had both misappropriated the bales, the bales were stated to have been received by railway, whereas the goods were not actually received. Witness was afraid that as he had been made to write up false entries in the account-books, he might be harassed and would be brought into trouble. Twice he therefore, went to Mr. Kamdar's office and thrice to his place of residence. Mr. Kamdar assured him that no warrant of arrest had been issued against him. Mr. Kamdar asked him for the account-books; he replied they were with the accused. He asked him whether he had any other things with him; then he (witness) handed over to him (Mr. Kamdar) the bundle of ankdas, or statements of separate account he had with him. Those ankdas were the property of his master, the accused. It was true he (witness) had stated in an affidavit he had sworn on 19th October last before a Commissioner of the High Court that he was asked to make garain entries in the two account-books of the accused; but he had refused to do so on the ground that photographs of the pages had been taken by the prosecution. Among the "ankdas" some were true, and some were false; which of them was true and which false depended on his evidence. The Court then adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

CEYLON COMPETITION IN BOMBAY.

WITH INDIAN TEAS.

The writer of "Tea Notes" in the "Englishman" says :—"Considering the reduced supplies, Calcutta has been remarkably active last season as a distributing centre. With 4 million pounds less tea sold, markets other than the United Kingdom have only reduced their takings by one million pounds. The loss has occurred entirely under exports to Bombay and Persia and sundry ports which are some 3 1/2 million pounds behind. The strong competition which Ceylon is making in Bombay sufficiently accounts for the 1 1/2 million pounds of trade Calcutta has lost in that direction. It is still a sore subject that this tea is allowed to come in practically free to compete with our local product, while Ceylon still keeps up a tariff wall against India. The fact appears worthy of comment at the forthcoming meeting between Sir Roper Lethbridge and the Indian Tea Association. It is more difficult to account for the marked reduction in the amount that the small consuming centres have taken from us this season. The loss in trade now amounts to 2 million pounds, quite a serious item."

THE RANGOON ABDUCTION CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

As our telegrams told us as the 8th instant, the hearing Rangoon Abduction case closed after occupying the court twelve days. On this 7th Mr. Norton addressed the jury on behalf of E. Maung.

Mr. Norton said that for the prosecution 38 witnesses had been examined and of these any time that placed been spent by the defence had been taken up with the cross-examination of four, namely, Mah Noo, Maung Ohn Gaine, the Government Translator, and Mr. Hardiess. These four witnesses were assistiad and Mah Noo, was as far as the defence was cerned, the very centre of this case. The case stood or fell upon the truth or otherwise of the story of the girl. The main issue was whether the girl went of her own free will or not. If there was no force used Counsel submitted that E. Maung was entitled to acquittal. Counsel referred to discrepancies in the evidence of Mah Noo. She said she did not know E. Maung and his family, and in cross examination admitted she had met them. In the main the story of the prosecution was not untrue. It was true that Maung went to Boundary road, and the time given was correct. That he went in a gharry was perfectly true; but that there were two gharries was absolutely false. That there were dahs was also untrue. With the exception of the second and third accused, no others were present. Upon the evidence of Mah Noo and Mr. Whiting Counsel submitted that there was not an scintilla of suspicion. In the conflict of evidence between Major Obbard and Mah Noo, which did they believe? If they disbelieved her in this, they could not trust her evidence in other matters. If Mah Noo was a free agent, as she has stated in her evidence, she went of her own free will and she had asked E Maung to take her with a show of force. He laid the foundation, of his argument on this point upon the character of the European witnesses who had been called by the Court, and who ought to have been called by Mr. Eddis. There was not a shadow of doub, that the girl had been wickedly lying upon the central issue regarding consent. Commencing on the fact that this thing was away six weeks in the bus, Counsel explained that E Maung had never intended to go there. It was an incident forced upon him by the fact that when he got to Po Hla's house a message was brought to him that a complaint had been lodged and warrants had been issued against him. Counsel referred to the three love letters written by Mah Noo to E Maung, and submitted that the letters were proved to have been in Mr. Fagan's possession from the 19th August, and that they had never left his possession until they were brought into Court. Mr. Norton referred to the letters written by Mah Noo asserting that it the girl was unconscious in the boat, as she had stated in one of them, she could not have written them on the 15th July, they could not have reached here on the 19th or 20th July. Whereas they had it from Inspector Brown that on the 17th July there were three letters in the possession of San Myin. The only possible suggestion was that there might have been a conspiracy between San Myin and E Maung. Where could the conspiracy have taken place? The suggestion was nonsense. The circumstances showed that the letters were written spontaneously by the girl. With regard to Mr. Hardiess evidence, it was not worth while commenting on it. He asked she jury not to accept any statements made either by Mr. Hardiess or by the Government Translator when it agreed in any case was at variance, unless they found corroboration elsewhere. The only corroboration could come from Mah Noo and she could not be believed. Counsel did not call Mah Saw Nyeun because she was an accused person in the second case connected with this abduction case and he did not wish the statement she might make to be used against her.

Maung Gar said so far as Ba U and San Myin were concerned, they admitted that they were on Boundary Road, and their case was the same as E Maung's. As far as the coachman, Abdul Rahman, was concerned, he had stated that he was not on Boundary Road and that he had accidentally met the parties near the creek and from there he went to Po Hla's house. The evidence against him was not reliable, and the evidence against Maung Gar was strikingly deficient. As to the gharry driver, Krishna, all that there was against him was that he drove the parties from Boundary Road to the creek and received Rs. 3. There was not an atom of proof that he knew that E Maung was going of abduct the girl. Speaking on the general aspect to the case Counsel brought to the notice of the jury the fact that in the majority of these cases the alleged abductions were elopements. The fact was borne out by a decision of the late Recorder, where he stated that 99 out of 100 of these in Burma where elopements. The jury would have no doubt whatever that the girl had gone of her own free will after the parents had refused the three love-letters, and it was a subsequent invention on the part of her parents to say that the letters were written under compulsion. As far as Counsel was concerned, having regard to the evidence given in his case he had every confidence of a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. Eddis replied. Counsel submitted that, according to the evidence for the defence, for four years E Maung and the girl had confided themselves to correspondence although they were alleged to be deeply in love. The only suggestion made that the girl had ever seen him was on the occasion of a boat race when it was said a man passed by and he was point out as E Maung. There was not a scrap or tittle of evidence of any acquaintance. Apart from the witnesses related to the complainant there was independent and reliable evidence as to show of force. As to the evidence against the second and third accused it was as strong as that against E Maung. With regard to the fourth and fifth accused, minor actors in the drama the evidence was not so strong as it was against the others. With regard to Abdul Rahman, the coachman, there was the conclusive evidence of several witnesses for the prosecution. Referring to the absence of Mah Saw Nyeun from the witness box, Counsel said there was every opportunity for calling her, and her statement could not in any case be used against her. With regard to the love-letters, if they had been produced before the abduction before the police, was it credidable that the prosecution would have brought this case? With respect to the Meiktila incident, Counsel pointed out that the only power the District Magistrate had was to bind a witness to attend his own Court. He had absolutely no power under any Code to bind Mah Noo to appear in the Rangoon Court. Subject to Hon Justice's directions, he submitted that the so-called judicial proceedings were no judicial proceedings at all and they were not justified or covered by any section of any Code.

The statement of the accused E. Maung was then read. In this the accused said he was not guilty of any abduction. Mah Noo and he had been in love with each other for some three or four years. He had frequently seen her at the window of her father's house, and on public occasions and had communicated with her by signs, and they had been carrying on a secret correspondence since some time in 1902. His letters were at first conveyed to her about three years ago though a servant employed in the next house to her father's named Maung Khine, and was subsequently through a servant of his own, Maung Gyi. He had not preserved any letters from her besides those which had been produced in this case, but there were a number of others. It was wholly untrue that any of those produced were forgeries. They were all written by her and sent to him. His parents did not know of the correspondence, But they came to know that he was in love with Mah Noo and objected to his marrying her. It was with a view to preventing his doing so that they arranged a marriage for him with a lady at Maulmain and he went there and married her. He only married her because his parents wished it. He brought her to Rangoon and shortly after Mah Noo sent him messages reproaching him with his infidelity. He was still in love with her. Very shortly after his marriage he quarrelled with his wife and ceased to live with her, with the result that she went back to Maulmain and he divorced her, their properties being divided This was about April 1904. his marriage having taken place in the preceding February. His parents were extremely angry with him for having done this and his mother turned him out of the house. The correspondence with Mah Noo continued and he several times urged her to elope with him. But she was at first afraid to do so and despairing of persuading her and being very unhappy at his estrangement from his parents, he went back to them and begged forgiveness. His mother agreed to forgive him and take him back if he would recall his wife and live with her and he consented to do so. But she refused to come and in answer to a letter written her on his behalf by Messrs Eddis, Cornell, and Lehmaigne on 3rd November 1904, she replied though her lawyer, Mr. Law, that the divorce was binding on him and that she refused to live with him again. His parents then urged him to marry some one else but he refused to do so, and his mother again turned him out of the house. He went to live in 47th Street in a house where he lived down to the time of the elopement. He again urged Mah Noo to elope with him but she was at first not satisfied that he had really divorced his wife. He satisfied her on that head by telling her of the lawyer's letters and their result and she then wrote the letter (exhibit 6) encouraging him to hope that she would elope with him. There were other letters which he did not preserve and on one occasion they planned an elopement which failed.

The last letter he got from her was on the 10th July 1905, (exhibit 10) in which she said she would try to carry out the elopement and would send him particulars later of time and place, and a day or two after she sent him a verbal message through Maung Gyi to come to her father's garden Boundary Road, at about noon on the 16th and take her on in a gharry, and he accordingly went there with a gharry. They waited on and a little after they went down the hill towards the road. Just before they reached the road Ma Noo waved her pocket handkerchief as a signal and as soon as she got on the road she came slightly towards him and he took hold of her and put her into the gharry in which Maung Ba Aung was already seated. Maund San Nyein got on the top of the gharry and they drove off.

Mr. Eddis continuing his address, referred to the Meiktila incident drawing the attention of the jury to the fact that for eight weeks Mah Noo had not seen a single member of her family until her attempt to send a telegram through Inspector Cox to her father. Commenting on the so-called love-letters, Counsel said that only one of the series of letters had been put to Mah Noo and she denied that it was in her handwriting. The only letters she admitted writing were the three she had written under compulsion in the boat. He drew their particular attention to the peculiarity of the paper of the letters, both those written on board and the alleged love-letters, which were on indentical paper. Referring to Mr. Fagan's evidence, Counsel said that it was no easy master to fix dates when no note was kept of the events.

His Honour then summed up. In the course of his summing up he said the whole case turned on the question whether Mah Noo was taken away by force against her will, or whether she went with her consent. Referring to the Meiktila incident, His Honour said he prosecution had failed in their duty in not producing any independent evidence on this point in the case. It was the duty of the prosecution to produce all persons who could give material evidence. There had, however, been no prejudice caused to the defence by the Court having called the witnesses. His Honour did not understand why Mah noo should have considered herself under compulsion when she was in the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

NOT so long ago, Sir William Crookes alarmed us all by commenting upon the fact that the world's supply of nitrates—salts essential to the diet of corn, itself almost essential to the diet of man—shows signs of coming to an end. Certainly the available nitrates, like the available coal, are finite in amount. If we continue to use them up at an ever-increasing speed, it would appear that we shall find ourselves in great difficulties. The element in a nitrate which makes it all-essential as an article of diet for the green plant is nitrogen. Now the plant lives in an atmosphere no less than four-fifths of which actually consists of nitrogen, and so for the matter of that, do we; but the remarkable fact, of the utmost practical consequence, is that none of the higher plants or animals are able to utilise in any degree at all the nitrogen in which they thus live, even though this is their own most characteristic element and the most essential constituent of their food. Both plants and animals can directly utilise, by the process of respiration, the oxygen which constitutes nearly the whole of the remainder of the atmosphere, and it is the fact that the animal, in the course of its breathing, takes into its blood large quantity of nitrogen, of which, however, it makes no use at all; a singular thing when we reflect that this gas is a constant constituent of the blood of every one of us. The only form in which the higher plant and animal can avail themselves of this necessary element is in the form of its compounds. Its abundant presence in the blood is absolutely useless, but the animal is able to utilise many of the very complex compounds of nitrogen—indeed, its life depends upon such utilisation—whilst the plant is able to utilise very much simpler compounds, the most notable of which are the nitrates.

Now, man, for his own purposes, is rapidly tending to exhaust the supply of ready-made nitrates which past times have bequeathed to him; and the question arises, whether it is not time for him to discover some method of his own for the making of nitrates. The materials are abundant enough in all conscience. Essentially a nitrate is a derivative of nitric acid, the constituents of which are hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, three of the most abundant elements in the world. Now, given our knowledge of the constituents of nitric acid, can we attempt to explain its natural occurrence in the soil? Modern bacteriology has come to the rescue, and has shown that certain bacteria, themselves to be regarded as extremely simple vegetable organisms, form nitric acid from the ammonia which occurs in the soil (having been carried there by rain from the atmosphere), together with the oxygen which occurs in the soil air and also in combination in various constituents of the soil. The nitric acid reacts with the lime which occurs in the soil, thus producing calcium nitrate—the most important form in which the plant obtains its nitrogens.

Now there are already many instances on record of man's employment of bacteria for his own purposes, as for instance, in the bacterial treatment of sewage, the bacterial modification of tobacco, the bacterial destruction of the rats that convey plague, and so on. There is no inherent reason, certainly, why it may not be possible before very long similarly to employ the bacteria of nitrification for our own ends. But at present the efforts of practical men seem to be chiefly devoted to the more direct production of nitrates from the atmosphere by electrical means. The reader who is acquainted with elementary chemistry is aware that nitric acid may properly be regarded, chemically, as consisting of a combination of water with a substance which is itself a simple compound of oxygen and nitrogen. Water, oxygen, and nitrogen being present in the atmosphere, all that is required on paper is to make the oxygen and the nitrogen combine—as, for instance, by passing an electric spark through them. The practical question is that of cost, and that is a very different matter. Professor Silvanus Thompson is to discuss the subject at the Royal Institution to-night. It is of the greatest interest to the chemist and to the botanist but it should also have the greatest interest for every one, since it is so closely bound up with the whole subject of man's food supply.

The views of most people regarding the feelings of insects and other lower organisms is probably that expressed by Shakespeare in the words, the poor beetle that we tread upon in corporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies. There are many facts, however, which seem to throw great doubt on this view. The following remarkable observation of the great naturalist Fabre, for example seems, to indicate that insects are not very sensitive to pain.

A species of solitary wasp stores up the bodies of hive bees to nourish its larvæ. It catches the bee on the flower, and if it finds its captive full of honey, squeezes out the sweet liquid, and drink it before storing up the body for its young. This bee catching wasp, however, sometimes falls a prey to another insect, the mantis. Now, on one occasion, Fabre saw a wasp which had just seized a bee, and was squeezing out the honey, itself seized and held fast in the sawlike forelegs of a mantis. And as the latter held the wasp transfixed, and was gnawing its underparts, the wasp went on licking up the honey squeezed from the bee!

Another naturalist has recorded a similar incident, in which crabs were the actors. A crab had seized a smaller individual of its own kind, and was proceeding to make a meal of it, when a larger, one came along and proceeded to devour the eater. The first crab camly went on eating as long as there was sufficient of it left to continue the operation.

Mr. J. Stanly Gardiner contributes to a scientific contemporary some interesting notes on that group of islands in the Indian Ocean known as the Seychelles. The double cocoanut, or "coco de mer," was long known as a waif of the sea before its home was found to be in the Seychelle Archipelago. It was thought to be the fruit of a submarine palm, and for some curious reason was esteemed an antidote to poison, commanding a high price as such. It was frequently cast up on the Maldive Islands and other coasts, and it is a remarkable fact that, although thus freely carried about by the waves, it has never succeeded in establishing itself on new lands.

The palm tree (Loidoicea Seychellarum) which bears the double cocoanut seems to be confined to one island of the group, namely, Praslin. Mr. Gardiner speaks of the tree as the finest of the species growing on the islands. An examination of some 300 of these double nuts showed that there were two forms or quite different structure growing on the same tree in aboutequal numbers. Such a state of things is probably unique.

Unlike other oceanic islands, which are probably without exception, of either volcanic or coral origin, the Seychelles consist of masses of granite resting on a submarine bank, and fringed with masses and reefs of coral. The fact that the Islands consist of masses of solid granite resembling those of Madagascar rather favours the idea that they are the remains of a submerged land mass. The evidence collected by Mr. Gardiner and his companion, however, points rather to elevation than subsidence. Thus masses of coral were found adhering to the granite at heights of from 15 to 20ft. above the low tide level. In other parts there is evidence of a more ancient elevation of 200ft.

The deep canons cut by the mountain brooks in the granite hills point to a considerable antiquity for the land. On the whole, Mr. Gardiner is inclined to question the view of the former connection of these islands with any great land mass.

Another interesting fact brought out by the above investigations is the importance of the growth of those calcareous sea-weeds known as millipores, in the formation of true coral reefs. Where these do not occur, though there may beluxuriant coral growth, no true reefs are found. In some parts there is a more spread of coral over the granite.

Together with the Maldive Islands, the Chagos Archipelago, and the Saya de Malha Banks, the Seychelles form a sort of connecting links between Madagascar and India. It is thought by many that these islands and sunken banks indicate a former land connection between Africa and India. This suggestion is strengthened by the distribution of that peculiar family of monkeys, the Lemurs, which having their headquarters in Madagascar, are found also in India and Africa. The supposed ancient Indo-African continent is for this reason sometimes spoken of as Lemuria.

Again, it has been thought by some students of bird migration that the lines of flight followed by many species in passing between their summer and winter quarters lie along ancient land connections. And evidence of this sort is not wanting for the land bridge between Madagascar and India. The orange-legged hobby (falco amurensis) breeds in Siberia, Mongolia and North China, and spends the winter in India South-East Africa. Those which reach Africa are supposed to go by the Maldive Islands, the Chagos Archipelago and Saya de Malha Banks—in other words, by the line of elevation in the ocean of which the Seychelles from a part. The ancestors of the bird are supposed to have come over by the old land connection and as this was gradually submerged their descendants continued to follow the same line

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringtos Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 11-16	=	— 1-16
3 do. Rentes	99 1 4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 5-8	=	do
3 months hence	30 1-16	=	+ 1-8
Spot in New York	66 1-2	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'16	=	do
Berlin "	20'31	=	do
New York Demand	4'86 1-8	=	— 3-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	4	do	= do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	4 1-8	do	= do
7 day market loans	4	do	= do

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	660,000
Gold to Bombay	70,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-1 Feb. doms steady

RAPESEED—Yellow Cawnpore 44 1-2 A-M sellers dull. Brown 41 1-2 A-M sellers dull

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 45 1-1 — 3-4 A-M value dull

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 5-16

ARRIVAL—Steamer—Trafford Hall

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5'91 plus 5. Egyptian F.G. F. Brown 8 7-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 40,000. Futures closed easier.

Feb.-Mar. 5'74 +1	Mar.-Apl. 5'75 +1	Apl.-May 5'78 +1
May-June 5'81 +4	June-July 5 83 +1	July-Aug. 5'84 +1
Aug.-Sep. 5'20 +1	Sep.-Oct 5'63	Oct-Nov. 5'59

Receipts at U S Ports	21,000
do last year	14,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	15,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11'25
Futures, month of March	10'74+2 a
Do. do. July	11'03+4

a Advanced owing to expectation of a decrease in the movement and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 11-16
Futures, month of March	10 79 + 1
Do. do. May	10'98 + 1
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Week's receipts of cotton at U. S ports	115,000	bales.
" exports to Great Britain	68,000	"
" Continent	60,000	"
Stock of cotton at U S. ports	905,000	"
Stock of cotton at interior ports	635,000	"

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 16th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	13,395 bales.
Wheat	2,417 cwts.
Linseed	5,696 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,024 do
Gingellyseed	2,99 do
Poppyseed	280 do
Groundnut	1,479 do
Castorseed	945 do
Rice	1,03,641 do
Myrabollams	5,074 do
Cottonseed	26,496 do
Mowrasced	304 do
Gram	170 do
Joowar	8 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 6,58,880.
Gold Coin Rs. 67,500.
Silver Bullion, Rs. 14,95,767.
1330 Boxes of Mexican dollars
534 Bars of Silver.
Ex s s "Arabia" from London

BOMBAY, FEB. 17.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s 4 3-32d. to 1-8d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A. 1s 4 11-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	171
Marcks	3 do	do.	139 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days Sight		148
Shanghai	30	do	207 1-2
Japan	30	do.	149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2, per cent. Tone steady

Cash	...	99'15
1st Settlement, 28th February		99'1

Money Market. Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th	Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	1st Feb.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	1st "	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	10th Jan.	8 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forward Ap'l.-May	8	0	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	1	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	7	12	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	8	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	25	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	47	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 per cent do.	45	1	2
50 per cent do.	44	1	2
Black Kutnee	40	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	6,000 Bales
Imports	12,000 "

Feb.-Mar. 5'73 —1	Mar.-April 5'74 —1	April-May 5'77 —0
May-June. 5 80 —1	June-July 5 82 —1	July-Aug 5 83 —1
Aug.-Sept. 5'79 —1	Sept Oct, 5'62 —1	Oct.-Nov. 5'38 —1

COTTON.—The market is quiet and holders are more inclined to sell, but buyers still hold of and only a small ready business is reported.

Sutta market is also easier. Closing quotations are :—

Broach M.-G. Good, March ..... Rs. 253
Bengals Fully Good, March ..... " 188

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal H. G. (Ry. terms)	194	196	...	Feb. 25,
Bengals (M. G.) (Ry. terms	204	191	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	...	201	191	... do.
Chandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	214	206 ... do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	...	210 ... do.
Khandwa (M.-G.)	...	...	...	214 ... do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	218	212	...	do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	...	235	229	... do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	224	218	...	do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	230	224	... do.
Broach (M.-G.)	...	...	267	261 253 Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	...	...	223	222 ... Feb, 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	...	...	213	207 ... Feb, 25.
Westerns	...	...	...	... ... 232 Mar. 25

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	5	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	6	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	22	21	123
Total plague deaths to date	305,231		2,630,402
Same date last year	130	113	249

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. To all Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain R W G Lowe, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Westminister, 2781 tons, Captain W Duncombe, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Isobia, 2744 tons, Captain A Cocbolo, sailed on Saturday for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3651 tons, Captain T Weselate, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Reckford, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's steamer India, 1757 tons, Captain F Tosoni, sailed on the 17th instant, for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hindoo, 3188 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in in harbour on Saturday from Hull 17th January with a general cargo and nine horses and three passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warroonga, 1600 Jons, Captain R S B Butler, arrived in harbour Yesterdayi from Bushire 7th February with a general cargo, 12 cases opium and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2698 Captain J Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th February with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons, Captain C P Sadlon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh 31st February with a general cargo and passengers

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi Feb 15
	Hindoo s	Jones	Hull Jan 17
18	Warroonga f	Butler	Bushire Feb 7
	Fazilka s	Wilson	Calcutta Feb 9
	Dumra s	Seedon	Bussreh Feb 12
	City of Calcutta s	Miller	Glasgow Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	China s	Wright	London
	Wallace s	Smith	Calcutta
	India s	Tasoni	Trieste, &c
	Isobia s	Cogliolo	China, &c
	Neuenfels s	Weselote	Calcutta, &c
	Westminister s	Duncombe	Hull, &c
	Umta s	Lowe	Calcutta
	R I M S Canning		Karachi

The steamer Arabia entered for loading on Saturday for London, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha, left Suez on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived at London on the morning of the 15th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clanmacneil, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, left Suez for Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, FEB. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—2000 cwt Kerdeseed K B Sajan; 200 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Menzies s—26 cases ganja K B Sajan; 93 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co.

Morton Hall s—4000 cwt Volkart Bros; 55 bales hemp N Futehally and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Camberwell s—174 bales cotton Raill Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neidenfels s—1'00 cwt castorseed and 2001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales hemp Elbjee Gomersey; 4 pots geranium oil 330 cwt mustardseed and 400 cwt fenugree Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES

Olympia s—495 c...t gingellyseed J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Morton Hall s—100 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co; 110 bales cotton and 950 cwt mowrasced Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arrayo s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—80 chests opium Tata and Co; 18 cases Indian condiments M M Poonjiaee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Oceana s—125 cwt cloves S Hajee Mamed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 19.

102. Musketry—Tuesday the 20th instant

The Range at Santa Cruz will be at the disposal of "H" Coy.

The Range at Ghat Kopar will be at the disposal of "L" Coy.

Wednesday the 21st instant.

The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be at the disposal of C C "E" Coy for "Hill Memorial Challenge Cup" Competition.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 19.

DUTIES.

Orderly Sergeants for the week :—

No 1 Co—Sergeant D A ... under next for duty Sergt G W Murray.

No 2 Co—Sergt E W Greeman, next for duty Sergt T Brooks,

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort on Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p m Gharrys leave B V A club at 8-30 p m.

No 2 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Cross Island on Tuesday and Thursday. Parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 8 30 p m.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m on Tuesday the 20th instant and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Light Stations.

TRANSFER.

Corp F W Petch is transferred from No 2 Sub-Division No 1 Co to No 1 Sub-Division No 1 Co.

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjt B V A

NOTICE.

The proposed Ball on the 22nd instant will not take place.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, FEB. 15.

Weather has been cold and chilly. During the last twenty-four hours, it rained 38 cents and still it is raining in light showers. This unseasonal rain has considerably damaged the standing opium and wheat crops. About a week ago, it rained in very light showers, measuring 8 cents in 24 hours.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH FEB.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased almost everywhere, the rise having been brisk to rapid at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is in very large defect of normal in several places, while the minimum is 6° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Bangalore, Masulipatam and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 44° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at most places.

Rain in light showers fell at Lahore, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Raipur and Bombay.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low in Lower Sind, the weather there and in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency still remains more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine, dealers everywhere.

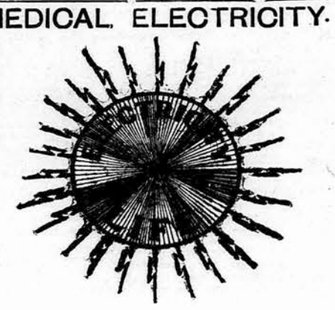
F. & C. OSLER,
BOMBAY.
Electrical Engineers
To His Excellency The Late Viceroy of India.

Highest Grade Materials.

Expert European Supervision.

3381
Osler's Electric Light Fittings.
Osler's Fans with patent Aluminium Blades.
Estimates free on Application.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.



THE FIRE OF LIFE.

The infusion of the human system with an electrical current is like building a fire in a locomotive. Without steam the locomotive is powerless to move. Without electricity the human cannot live. The less electricity in the system, the less power man possesses. Without power he cannot ward off the inroads of disease. My HERCULEX is the torch that rekindles the fire. It does it rapidly. It gives you the steam to go—to do—to live. Read the following :—

THE ELECTRIC HERCULEX DID MORE FOR AN HONORARY MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON IN SIX DAYS THAN MEDICINE DID IN FIVE YEARS.

(Copy of Certificate.)

CALCUTTA, December 12th, 1905.

I, Moung Tha Nyo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Town of Rangoon, do certify that I have been under Dr. Sanden's treatment for the last six days, applying his Electric Herculex, etc. I have been a sufferer for more than five years from Rheumatism which affected my entire body, of impure blood, and a severe pain in the neck extending through the head, and also complaints of the bowels, indigestion, loss of appetite, etc. During these five years I tried all sorts of remedies and drugs, as well as massage, without any benefit.

During these six days I have used the Herculex, I am happy to say that I have been greatly indebted to you for the change in my entire system. My appetite has increased, and I am free from pain, and like a new man.

I feel sure I will be permanently cured within the time (one to two months) stipulated by you.

WITNESSES :

(Sd.) MOUNG THA NYO,
Honorary Magistrate of Rangoon

Jacob Agabob, Care of Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ld Rangoon.

R. E. Mogul, Care of Esoofally Hiptoola & Co., Calcutta.

If you cannot call for a free consultation, write to me and I will send you without charge my books fully explaining my system of treating disease without medicine. Write at once. Do not let THE FIRE OF LIFE smoulder.

CALL OR ADDRESS :
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES of various dates. Macmillan's, the National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.
The LANCET says—
"Really Wholesome Confectionery."
Manufactory:
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

Strength
after illness can be built up rapidly with LEMCO.
It gives tone, energy and vitality.
The most concentrated form of beef-goodness, every particle of food value.
LEMCO
The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. MAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
W. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr, } Managers

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balans if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,40,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,332,200.55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
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Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904	16,971,548
Revenue for 1904	3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-3-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION in 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

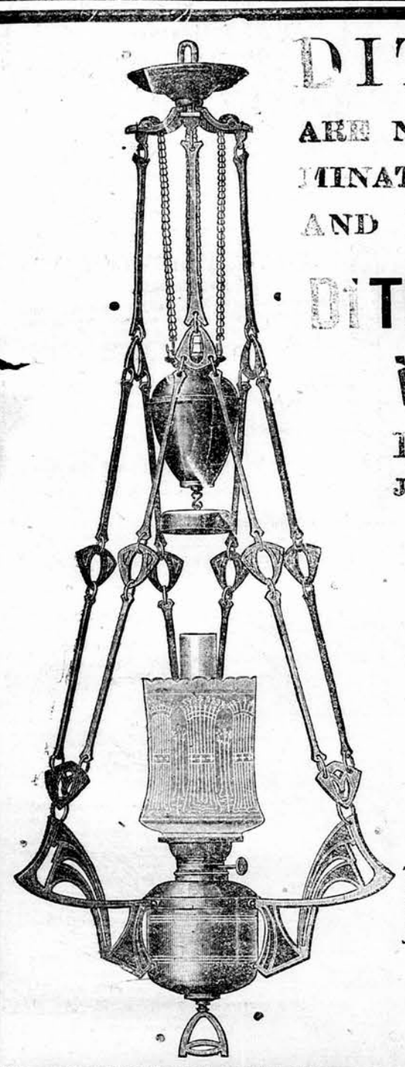
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

DITMAR'S LAMPS



ARE NOTED FOR THEIR SPLENDID ILLUMINATING POWER, SAFETY, SIMPLICITY AND RELIABLE WOKMANSHIP.

DITMAR'S WIND & PUNKAH PROOF LAMPS ARE THE BEST EVER MADE.

JUST RECEIVED CHARMING NOVELTIES IN HANGING LAMPS, BRACKETS, TABLE AND STANDARD LAMPS.

A LARGE SELECTION OF

ELECTRIC FITTINGS AND FANS

NOW ON VIEW.

LOVELY SILK AND PAPER LAMP SHADES.

AMP WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR,

BOMBAY,

69, Esplanade Road.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

BENEDICTINE

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficia to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

**** Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

***** At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

***** We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.

& Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, pain, short sight, night blindness, relieved by harmless applications. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

MOUTH DISEASES, TOOTH-ACHE and gum swellings with maddening pains, are all very successfully treated. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

TYPHOID Fever, BRAIN, REMITTENT, MALARIAL and INTERMITENT Fevers and AGUE can be cured by only one phial of pills. Price Rs. 4-8 per phial, for 15 days' medicine.

All my medicines, ointments, pills, powders and oils are prepared out of vegetable drugs only.

Besides the above I have medicines for numerous other chronic diseases not named above always in stock.

Up-country orders are promptly sent by V.P.P. Please state clearly age and term of disease.

DR. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus. Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor, TARDEO, Bombay

PYRKE'S "APOLLO" RESTAURANT.

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TELEPHONE No. 175.

The Smartest and most up-to-date IN INDIA.

Breakfasts, Luncheons and Dinners.

GRILLS AT ANY TIME.

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OYSTERS,—A specialitie.

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ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHT THROUGHOUT.

Band every Wednesday & Saturday.

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TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,

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The first essential for the preservation of the teeth is to keep them clean.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Tooth Powder

makes the use of your toothbrush so much more complete and satisfactory, because it perfects the cleansing, and also supplies the necessary antiseptic properties.

It is thoroughly pleasant to use, too, and leaves a clean refreshing taste in the mouth.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Calvert's Prickly-heat Soap is delightful for bath and toilet use, and being antiseptic, alleviates the annoyance of prickly-heat or other skin irritation.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists. *Insist on Savaresse's.*

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

(Late partner of [D. M. Dastoor & Co.)

Having **sixteen years' experience** in sight testing, &c., begs to inform his kind constituents that he has opened a new business under the name and style of

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists and Opticians,

7, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

An Ophthalmic Surgeon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), on the premises. Consultation free.

Entirely new stock of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses of the latest style and Pattern.

Genuine 1st Quality Brazilian Pebbles. Prices extremely moderate.

Highest credentials from the HON'BLE SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, the HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BATTY, LIEUT.-COL PETERS, M.B., I.M.S., and other personages.

A large assortment of powerful Telescopes, Binoculars, artificial human eyes, English made glare and Dust eye protectors and **motor goggles** in stock.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Mr. A. E. JONES.

3, Papamow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, RUPTURE SPECIALIST (Dept. L 35), 8/9, STONECUTTER STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GEO. ANGUS & CO., LIMITED.

ST. JOHN'S WORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Link Belting, Raw Hide Belting, Raw Hide Gears, &c.

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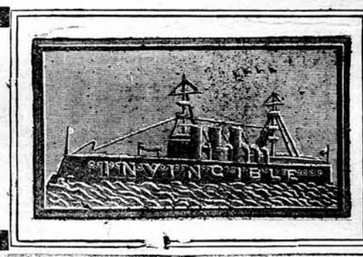

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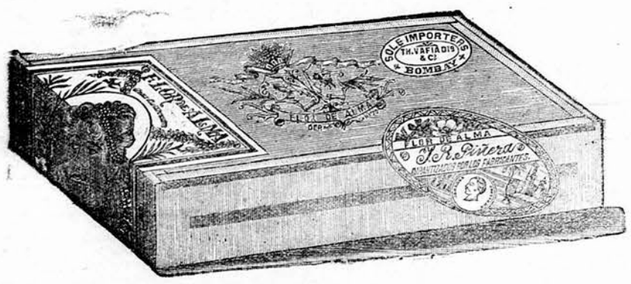

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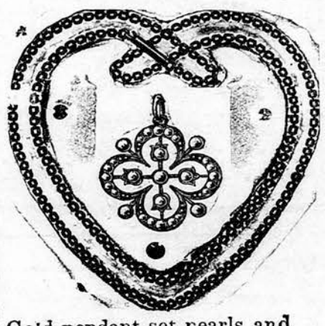
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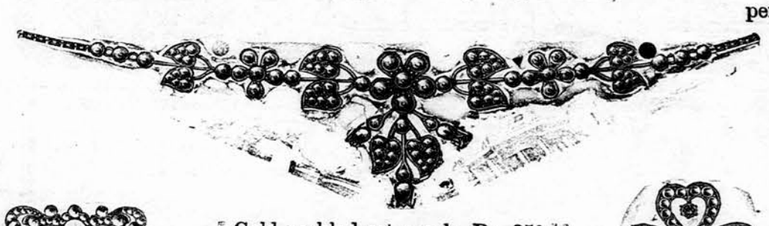
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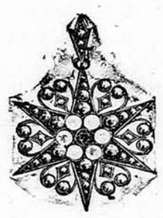
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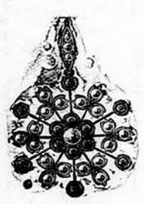
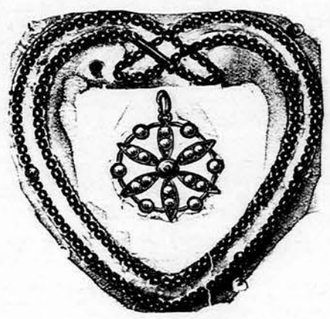

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.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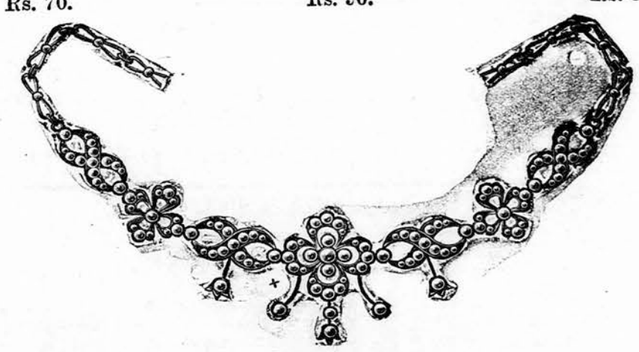
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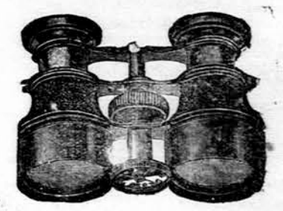

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